The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1920. TWO ANNAS

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.

SUB-BRANCHES.

Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	12,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	1,50,99,225
Subscribed Capital	7,56,00,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.,
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.,
Sir Henry Procter, Kt
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
C. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
Secretary:—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,999,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. AIZAWA.
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1869.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON.
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application;

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	80,00,00
Surplus about	1,00,00
Claims paid exceed 6.....	23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI.
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings).
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:

Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
824, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 32, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT PAREL AND AT PAREL BHOIWADA ROAD AND AT PAREL VILLAGE ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, by the order of Messrs. N. Peerozshaw and D. J. Mantri, Special Commissioners appointed to sell the same under a Consent Decree dated 28th April, 1919, made in the High Court Suit No. 72 of 1919, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st January, 1920, at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned properties.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, containing by admeasurement 228 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 65 and New No. 14206 and New Survey No. 1/71 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 2623 and Street No. 1317, and bounded on or towards the East by the public passage, on or towards the West by the [illegible] and compound of Narayen Raghunath Chandra, on or towards the North by the public passage and on or towards the South partly by the property of Atmaram Mangaji, partly by that of Janardhan Vithoba and partly by that of Succaram Issoba which said hereditaments are in occupation of tenants of the said Uderam [illegible].

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 284 square yards or thereabouts, which being a portion of land together with all messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Bhoiwada Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 162 and New No. 2[illegible] and New Survey Nos. 1A/2118 and 2A/2118 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 1468 (2) and Street No. 162A, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Shunwar Sukut Patel, on or towards the South by the public gully on or towards the East by the chawl of Motibai [illegible] Govind Jiwan Ajay and by public gully and on or towards the West by another chawl of the said Motibai.

LOT NO. III.

One equal half share of the deceased Surajmal Venichand in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 733 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Village Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 58 and New No. 14196, Old Survey No. [illegible] and New Survey No. 10, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward Nos. 2724 and 2725 and Street Nos. 1418 and 1419, and bounded on or towards the North by the Parel Village Road, on or towards the South by the property of Byramji Hormasji Engineer and partly by the property of the borrower, on or towards the East partly by the property of Jetha Devrai and partly by the property of Chintaman Govindjee and on or towards the West by a passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Borrower.

LOT NO. IV.

One equal half share or portion in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 8004 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Bhoiwada Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 24 and New No. A/142261 and New Survey No. A.S. 6/19, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 1407 and Street No. 101, and bounded on or towards the East by Public passage and portion of the house of Philip Patarna Nunes, on or towards the West by the land of Shivram Pandurang Kiny, on or towards the South by the portion of the house of Mariabai widow of Dominc Souza and on or towards the North by the house of Dadajee Atwar Kiny.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwala Peerozshaw and Pana, Attorneys for the Special Commissioners, at their office, Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 CASES MULLS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd January, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Messrs. R. P. Wagle and Co., and on account and at the risk of Narotamdas Haridas.

14 cases Bleached Mulls including:—
3 cases of 38 inches 19 yards.
4 cases of 42 inches 19 yards.
4 cases of 46 inches 19 yards.
3 cases of 50 inches 19 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE GOODS OF A HOSIERY SHOP IN ONE LOT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd January, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of the owner of the above shop all the goods pertaining to the shop including a big lot of silk handkerchiefs, cotton and woollen under-shirts, woollen and silk socks, trousers, silk mufflers, ladies' and gents' handkerchiefs, ladies' undershirts, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1920.

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HATS

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats, ... at Rs. 15/- each.
Georgette Hats, ... at „ 15/- „
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats, at Rs. 20/- „
Tameshanta Hats, .. at Rs. 10 & Rs. 12/8 each

AHMED E ESAALI,

MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 479.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED

the permanency and superiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

For Particulars and Prices write to:—

G. S. RANADE & CO.

GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No. 4.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jeewanjee and Co., Agents, the Great Western Hotel, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY the 5th, TUESDAY the 6th and WEDNESDAY the 7th instant and the following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.) each day, sell by Public Auction, at the Hotel premises, Apollo Street, Fort, all the Hotel furniture such as blackwood open carved and plain teakwood furniture by John Roberts and others, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware, a large quantity of linenware, furniture mostly consisting of mirror door cupboards, chest of drawers and dressing table combined teapoys, etc., by John Roberts, single and double iron bedsteads with mattresses and pillows, two full size Slate Billiard tables, by Thurston and John Roberts, with balls, cues, etc., billiard, benches, long bar counter with marble top, cash register machine, typewriters, extra large size mirror back bar, cabinet, glass screens, office counters, large iron safes on stand, large stoves, a large lot of cooking utensils, cane furniture, such as chairs and teapoys, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd January, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred English built brougham, with a handsome bay Waler horse and a set of harness by Dunnett.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Mr. Mirza Mahomed Jeewraj and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. J. Percy alias J. P. Ottley.

One 30 H.-P. cylinder 7 seater Hudson motor car newly painted in working order.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 2nd January, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.'S SALES.

BONA-FIDE.

AUCTION SALE OF CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SHOP AT HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

By order of the Mortgagee in possession and at the risk and on account of Mr. K. M. T. Madon and his estate, (now an Insolvent), Messrs. Richard & Co., will sell by Public Auction, the concern known as Cash Chemist at the above address, with all the stock in trade furniture, etc., on FRIDAY, the 2nd January, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.). The goods will be on view four days before the sale.

Conditions of the sale will be seen at the undersigned.

The purchaser shall have to deposit 25 per cent. of the sale amount.

Messrs. RICHARD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 111.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c.

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Cossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufacture and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WASTE—Don't waste your money buy anything at highest prices to-day. for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 passe 2seating car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater unabout, Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL

Mr. G. DESAI'S MORNING MATRIC REVISION CLASS in English, Mathematics. Meets 5th instant. Chanda Ramjee Girls' School, Bombay 4. 7458

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One experienced NURSE of good birth and any nationality, qualified preferred to take charge of two children one two years old and the other in arms for a very respectable family. Pay according to qualification. Apply immediately to Box No. 795, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7467

WANTED—For the Modern Pharmacy, Ashar, Basrah, Mesopotamia, a fully qualified DOCTOR. Applicants must state qualifications. Salary required and terms. Copy of photograph to be enclosed with application. Please communicate with THE PROPRIETOR, The Modern Pharmacy, Jamaiast Ashar, Basrah. 7415

WANTED—A good competent FITTER who could repair, look after and keep printing and allied machines in good condition. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

WANTED Competent BINDERS and COMPOSITORS. Good pay. Only hardworking and competent men should apply to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

WANTED—APPRENTICE BOYS with at least 5th Standard study to learn Mono and Lino work. Pocket expense of Rs. 15 per month will be allowed only to really energetic, regular and hardworking boys. Apply to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

WANTED.

CUMMINS PATENT COTTON BALING PRESS, complete with Finisher, Bale Extractor and Engine. New or second hand Write to Mr. HAKIMSINGH, Cloth Market, Amritsar. 7351

WANTED TO LET, long lease, a PLOT of LAND with or without a Bungalow about 2000 square yards, vicinity Tardeo, Mahalaxmi or Dadar, adjoining main thorough fare. Apply Box No. 765, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7316

WANTED—A good MOTOR LORRY, not more than one ton. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A small mordern residential FLAT for respectable Hindu family. Rent up to Rs. 100 about. Write at once. Box No. 790, Advertisement Department, Bombay Chronicle". 7436

AN experienced and influential MUCADAM wants to undertake or contract with import export firms, for loading unloading and warehousing work in and from Docks Customs and Railways. Honesty and promptness guaranteed. Write to Box No. 794, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7405

FOR SALE

YOU want DIARIES for the office, pocket, home use? Diaries for the desk, memos, etc? We have these—Come and see our stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS MANAGERS let us know what account books you need for 1920. We carry a large stock of Indian, and English makes, and shall be pleased to quote for your requirements. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

WE pride ourselves on the selection of our CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS this year—all have a clear message of good cheer, fellowship and peace. Designs by popular artists. Ans. two to Rs. 5 each THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART. Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

FOR SALE—New CROWN CARKING MACHINE, for corking bottles, containing Beer, Syrup, Vinegar, etc. Price Rs. 275. Victoria Hotel, Princes Dock. 7447

FOR SALE.

THREE TAXIS, one MINERVA, two STUDEBAKERS, all running order Inspection 6 to 10 a.m., TODDY SHOP, Gowalia Tank. 7456

FOR SALE.—One Marshall's Portable STEAM ENGINE of double cylinders 16. N.H.R. is available for sale. Apply Box No. 792, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle". 7441

FOR SALE—Going cheap, one strongly built, CARGO CARRYING BOAT, with sails, 31 ft. long 8 ft. wide, new 1915. Owner has no use for it. Victoria Hotel, Princes Dock. 7448

A BRAND NEW FORD, five seater CAR FOR SALE. Immediate delivery. Apply PADAM GODREZ, opposite Charni Road Station. 7412

FOR SALE—30ft. by 7½ft. by 150 LANCASHIRE BOILER by Tinker Shenton, and one 17in. by 28in. by 36in. Horizontal Compound STEAM ENGINE by Ruston Proctor and Co., Ltd., overhauled, painted and tested in England. Apply for further details to ENGINEER and Co., Pydhownie, Bombay. 7408

TO BE LET.

TO LET—At Khandala CLIFTON VILLA and COTTAGE, completely furnished. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 23, Church Gate Street. 7445

AMUSEMENTS.

Saturday and Sunday

2 Shows! 2 Shows !!

at 4-30 and at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Presents! Presents !! Presents !!!

2 Prizes of Rs. 10 each & 6 Prizes of Rs. 5 each.

RUPEES 50 IN ALL

Come to-night; buy a ticket to see our Circus Show, and go home happy with a pocketfull of cash. No advance in prices.

THE BEST PLACE IN TOWN

to spend a pleasant evening is

Shellar's Royal Circus

AT

Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road

To-Night at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

100 Animals] and [30 Artists

20 Items on the programme and all tip-top numbers.

POPULAR PRICES.

Rs. 10 Box 4 Chairs. Single Chair Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1. Gallery As. 8.

TRAMS TO ALL PARTS OF BOMBAY AFTER THE SHOW.

T. G. SHELAR, *Proprietor.* J. W. WALLETT, *General Manager.*

To-Night ! at 9-30 p.m. and Every Night !

Prof. Deval's

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE

Great Novelty. New Amusements

SELECTED PROGRAMME, CHOICE FEAT

Location—near the Charni Road Station.

Rates of Admission : Rs. 3, 2, 1 & As.8. only

Seats can be reserved at the Tent at 9 to 11 a.m. and from 4 p.m. Daily

Special Matinees

Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.

HALF RATES FOR STUDENTS to the Matinee performances only.

Prof. V. D. DEVAL—Proprietor.

R. R. PANDIT, Manager. K. M. VELANKER Agent.

CONSUMPTON

Revd. G. R. WALTERS

VISITS

BOMBAY

ORIENT HOTEL.

2nd Jan., 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

3rd Jan., 8 a.m. to noon.

Eminent Indian writes 16th Dec.—"The medicine did him much good . . . the boy is much better than he was before the use of the medicine."

REMARKABLE TESTIMONIALS from MAJOR, I. M. S.

War Hospital, Commissioner of Police, Dy. Accountant-General and many eminent Indians and Europeans.

Permanent address:

NORTHCOTE LODGE, LONAVLA.

CLEANING AND LAUNDRY WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

HAMAM STREET, FORT

BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

The House of Big Exclusives

THE EMPRESS

WOMANHOOD

JULIA ARTHUR as ITALY
IRENE CASTLE as FRANCE
MARJORIE RAMBEAU as COLUMBIA
VIOLET HEMING as BRITANNIA
EFFIE SHANNON as BELGIUM

The Glory of the Na

THIS IS THE PICTURE THAT THE GERMANS IN AMERICA TRIED TO STOP.

"Womanhood" is the supreme revelation of the three noblest passions in a woman's life.

Rightly called "The Love Epic of the Screen," it depicts the love of a maid for a man, the love of a mother for her child, and the love of a w

EXCELSIOR CINEMA

To-day at 6-30

"Frou-Frou"

Better known as

"Frocks & Frills,"

Lovely as dreams and copied and worn by Society Belles all the world over as Frou-Frou Frocks.

A Warning to Women—the Woman who took the Wrong Road.

A PLAY FOR EVERY MAN AND EVERY WOMAN TO SEE.

It answers the question

WHETHER YOU SHOULD DOUBT YOUR HUSBAND?

NO

Nobody ever can follow such faithful

AS A BRITISH FILM MANU

MAKE IT A POINT TO

GOD'S GOOD

A simple yet sublime Love-story

PRODUCED IN A MASTER MANN

Daily at 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30

At the Popular Picture Rendezv

THE MAJES

(TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

Howitt Phillips Co.

TO-DAY AT 9-30 P.M.

The screaming London farce

"A Little Bit of Fluff."

SATURDAY 3rd JANUARY AT 9-30 P.M.

The great American Detective Drama

"Within the Law."

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 P.M.

By Special request

The charming Irish Comedy

"Peg O'My Heart"

***Note*—Owing to the enormity of the Production, the staging of the play "Pygmalion" Will be Postponed to Saturda 10th January.**

Night prices : Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.

Matinee prices : Rs. 3, 2 & 1.

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

New Picture Bill

Grand Change of Programme.

FROM TO-DAY

Prices : Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4

(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2)

(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE

EMPIRE

TO-DAY ONLY

at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

Victorien Sardou's

La Tosca

Drama in 5 Reels

The most Powerful Emotional Masterpiece of the French Stage and Literature

La Tosca

Admittedly the most touchingly human play on the stage, has taken on a deeper and more subtle colouring in its Cinema adaptation, being the tale of pretty little coquette who imagining herself to be flouted by her lover, takes up a "Hell hath no fury" attitude with a vengeance, but ultimately offers the noblest sacrifice that any woman can offer for the beloved of her heart.

La Tosca

is acted by

Mdlle. Francisca Bertine.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT

TO-NIGHT

TO-NIGHT

Showing a remarkably fine new Pathe Photoplay in five reels.

THE LITTLE DIPLOMAT

featuring

featuring

featuring

BABY

Marie Osborne

AND

Little Sambo

Also showing

Pathe Gazette:

Coloured Scenic Film.

LONESOME LUKE COMIC.

Times : 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Extra Shows on Sunda at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m

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A Repertoire American Music Successes.

Rearing Popular Dances—B

To-day Friday

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Starting Mo

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Booking at after 7 p.m. at

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 09 April, 2017

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Comtroller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January, 1920.

The quantities detailed are approximate.

I.—TOOLS.

Beaters, cast steel, solid eye 7 lbs., 2000 No.
Emery wheels, 12in. by 1/2in., by 1in. hole, 20 No.
Emery wheels, 14in. by 1in. by 1in. hole, 20 No.
Emery wheels, 18in. by 2in. by 1in. hole, 10 No.
Emery wheels, cutters for, 20 No.
Emery wheels, dressers for, 10 No.

II.—RAILWAY MATERIAL.

Gauges rail platelayers metre gauge, 40 No.
Gauges rail platelayers broad gauge, 40 No.
Jim crows, 2 3/4in. dia. of screw by 24in. span for 90 lb. rails, 30 No.
Jim crows, 2 1/2in. dia. of screw by 24in. span for 65 lb. rails, 30 No.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Separate tenders must be sent in for I. and II. above in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR TOOLS" and "TENDER FOR RAILWAY MATERIALS."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12-12-1919. 7149

COTTON PRESS FOR SALE,

THE following Cotton Press which is new and unerected is for sale at Amara, Mesopotamia. It is in charge of the Disposals Commissioner, Baghdad.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the press and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, Ballard Road, Bombay up to noon on Monday, 19th January, 1920.

Hydraulic Cotton Press by Nasmyth Wilson and Sons.

95 H.P. Steam Engine by Ransomes Simm and Sons with Lancashire Boiler by Tinkers Ltd. (Hythe).

Pumps, trolleys, cutting machines, winches, fire bricks, etc. The Press is reported to be suitable also for wool Liquorice and Bhoosa.

It can be seen at Amara, Mesopotamia, on application to the Officer Commanding, E. A. S. O.

Tenders must be at a rate F.O.B. Bombay.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form detailing the terms and condition of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales) at Re 1 per copy.

To each tender form is attached a detailed specification of the material.

Delivery will be given within 60 days of date of closing of tenders.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales)
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 2nd Decr., 1919.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta, up to TUESDAY the 20th January, 1920, for the purchase of two W. I. F. type Babcock and Wilcox water tube boilers.

The boilers are in good condition, and offers will be considered for one or both of them.

Full particulars can be furnished of the boilers, or they may be inspected at the Gun and Shell Factory, Ishapore, on application to the Assistant Superintendent of the Factory.

Tender forms, to which is attached a notification embodying the terms and conditions governing the sale, can be had on application to the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, Calcutta, and the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Custom House, Ballard Road, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1 (One) per copy. The form will however, be issued free to Railways and other Government Departments.

All tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the covers superscribed "Tenders for the purchase of boilers."

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales).

Indian Munitions Board,
19-A, Chowringhee,
Calcutta. 7471

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

SALE of OVERSEASONS and SURPLUS STOCK for one week only. Commencing from 5th January, 1920. 7463

NOTICE.

WE have this day ADMITTED Mr. MULRAJ KHETSEY, a PARTNER in our Firm.

DAMODAR KHETSEY.

7455

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

NEW ISSUE OF SHARES.

SHAREHOLDERS on the Bombay Register who applied for more shares of the new issue than they were entitled to are informed that there are no additional shares available and the deposit money paid by them in respect of applications for additional shares will be refunded at the Bombay Branch of the Bank upon presentation of the relative receipt. 7417

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD,

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta, up to THURSDAY, the 15th January, 1920, for the purchase of the following materials:—

			Approximate total weight.	
			No.	Cwts
Mild Steel Angles	45' x 3½" x 5" x ⅝		16	67
" " "	48' x 3½" x 6" x ⅝		2	10
" " "	50' x 5" x 5' x 1⅛"		20	194
" " "	50' x 3½" x 6" x ⅝"		28	145
" " "	50' x 5" x 5' x ⅞"		20	161
" " Channels	50' x 9" x 3½" x ⅞"		5	57
" " Plates	12' x 4' x ⅜"		218	709
" " "	6' x 2½' x 1¾"		11	19
" " "	10' x 2½' to 3' x ⅜"		5	16
" " "	12' x 4' x ⅝"		15	98
" " "	20' x 4' x ⅞"		150	1875
" " "	8' x 4' x ⅜"		8	46
" " "	35' x 7" x ¼"		3	131
" " "	36' x 7½" x ⅜"		3	141
" " "	35' x 5½" x ⅝"		6	232
" " "	35' x 6' x ⅝"		6	253
" " "	35' x 6½' x ⅝"		6	271
" " "	36' x 7' x ⅝"		2	5
" " "	35' x 7½' x ⅝"		3	158
" " "	35' x 6½' x ½"		5	254
" " "	35' x 5½' x ½		5	236
" " "	35' x 6' x 1½"		5	268
" " "	35' x 6½' x 1½"		5	279
" " "	35' x 7' x 1½"		5	301
" " "	35' x 7½' x 1½"		5	322
" " "	35' x 5½' x ⅜"		2	103
" " "	35' x 6' x ⅜"		3	189
" " "	35' x 6½' x ⅜"		3	183
" " "	35' x 7' x ⅜"		4	263
" " "	35' x 7½' x ⅜"		4	281

All the material is in good condition, and offers will be considered for the whole or for a portion.

The angles and channels can be inspected at the Howrah General Stores, East Indian Railway, on application to the Superintendent, E. I. Railway Store Depot, and applications to inspect the plates should be made to the Controller of Munitions, Karachi, where the plates are.

Tender forms to which is attached a notification embodying the terms and conditions governing the sale, can be had on application to the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, Calcutta, the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Custom House, Ballard Road, Bombay, and the Controller of Munitions, Karachi, on payment of Re. 1 (One) per copy. The form will, however, be issued free to Railways and Government Departments.

All tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the covers superscribed "Tender for the purchase of Mild Steel Angles, Channels and Plates."

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales).

Indian Munitions Board,
19-A, Chowringhee,
Calcutta. 7470

NOTICE.

WANTED—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Hubli Municipality on the permanent establishment on pay Rs. 50, plus Rs. 10 conveyance allowance, per month.

Persons having experience of Municipal sanitation and knowing English and Kanarese, need only apply to the undersigned before the 15th proximo with copies of testimonials.

T. M. KAZI,
Chief Officer,
Hubli Municipality.

Hubli, 28th December, 1919. 7472

Krishnalal Ramakunt Sharma.

LEADING SANSKRIT ASTROLOGER PALMIST AND CLAIROVOYANT.

26, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, Market.

When in difficulty, worry, or trouble, consult us and save yourself lifetime sorrow and misery. Be guided by your astral friends and your horoscope.

If you are losing money in business shares, cotton, silver, yarn, linseed, etc., come to us and we will forecast you the daily truthful fall and rise all over India by our prayers and mantras and assist you to recoup your losses.

THE AMERICAN REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Market, BOMBAY.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PROSPECTUS

STANDARD SUGAR MILLS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 10,00,000 (Ten lacs)

Divided into 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 10 each.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—
Rs. 2 per share with application.
Rs. 2 per share on allotment.

The balance being called according to requirements of the Company, no two calls being payable within at least two months of each other. Minimum number of shares for which an application may be entertained is ten.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Mr. A. W. FIGGIS, of Messrs. A. W. Figgis & Co.: Tea Brokers and Merchants.
Mr. KASTOOR CHAND KOTHIARI, of Messrs. Sodasook Gombhirchand: Merchants and Bankers.
Mr. DWARKA DAS BHAGAT, of Messrs. Dwarka Das Kedar Bux: Sugar Merchants.
Mr. E. M. COHEN, Broker and Merchant.
Mr. BEJOY CHANDRA SINHA, Banian and Merchant.
Mr. G. MUKERJI, M. Sc., &c., Barkely, California University (U.S.A.), Formerly of Esperanza Sugar, Central Porto Rico, Cuba.
Mr. K. K. KAR (Ex-officio), Managing Director, Eastern Agency Co., Ltd., Indian Planters' Agency Co., Ltd.

CONSULTING CHEMISTS:

Dr. A. C. BHATTACHARYYA, Phd., F.C.S., (Berlin).
Mr. G. MUKERJI, M.Sc., Berkley, California University (U.S.A.), Formerly of Esperanza Sugar, Central Porto Rico, Cuba.

MANAGING AGENTS:

THE EASTERN AGENCY Co., LTD.

Managing Agents of:—

The Union Tea and Trading Co., Ltd.; The Assam Ceylon Tea Co., Ltd.; The Sylhet Stone and Lime Syndicate, Ltd.; The Techno-Chemical Laboratory and Works, Ltd.; The Dibrugarh Tea Concerns, Ltd.; The Unique Assurance Co., Ltd.; The Assam Trading Corporation; Dimapur Saw Mills; Betjan Tea Seed Syndicate; Eastern Mining Co., Ltd; Rupnarayan Rice Mills, Ltd.; Calcutta Exports and Imports, Ltd.; Calcutta Land and Investment Co.; &c.

BANKERS:

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

SOLICITOR:

SJ. KUMAR KRISHNA DUTTA, B.L.

AUDITORS:

MR. M. N. SEN GUPTA, M.A., Certified Accountant.
MESSRS. M. MUKERJEE & Co., Certified Accountants.

* A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

India has a larger acreage under sugarcane than any other country in the world. About three million acres of land in India are at the present time bearing sugarcane. India is nevertheless one of the world's greatest importers of sugar. The supply from the enormous acreage under sugarcane cultivation in India should really afford a surplus for export, but she is not able to meet even her own demands and imports from foreign countries sugar worth nearly 13 crores of rupees a year.

The success of sugar plantation in Java from where India gets the largest portion of her foreign imports is due, first, to improved methods of cultivation and application of chemical fertilisers, secondly, to improved and latest machinery and thirdly, to long-standing experience and specialised knowledge in plantation and manufacture.

Indian soil is not only not inferior to that of Java but in some places superior. The climatic conditions and natural advantages of Assam, the province selected by the Promoters of the Standard Sugar Mills, Ltd., for establishing its plantation and factory, are almost identical with those of Java. The Promoters believe that by the application of the best suitable manures and fertilisers, which improve the productive power of the soil, there would be no difficulty to obtain the same standard of yield as that of Java, if the entire factory is placed under the supervision of experts from Java or Hawaii as has been contemplated to bring by the Company.

Mr. B. Coventry, C.I.E., the Agricultural Advisor to the Government of India, on the prospects of cane production and establishment of a Central Sugar Factory in Assam says: "I am satisfied that there are large unoccupied tracts of lands "in Goalpara, Kamrup and Nowgong eminently suited to the growth of heavy crops of cane. The climate both as regards "temperature and rainfall and their distribution is excellent. I have seen crops of cane growing in fields belonging to cultivators in the Districts mentioned and on the Government farm at Jorehat, superior to cane now grown in Behar." It may be noted here that there are several Sugar Works in Behar that have been paying about 40 per cent profit.

The proposed Mills will be equipped with modern nine-roller juice-extracting machines by which 90 per cent. of the total juice in the cane may be extracted, thus reclaiming 50 per cent. more juice and the proportionate yield of sugar which is being wasted under the existing primitive method of crushing cane. By adoption of improved methods of cultivation the sucrose contents in the juice can also be considerably increased.

After having thoroughly investigated into all the different aspects of this scheme the Promoters have selected Assam as the province where to establish their Factory. Arrangements have been made to equip the proposed Mills with the latest and up-to-date machineries and to put the same under the direct management of two able and experienced specialists from Java, one to take charge of the Factory, and the other, of the plantation. The Mills will be designed to grind about 600 tons of cane per day. An application has been made to the Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong, for special lease of 5,000 acres suitable for the purpose of the Company.

Taking 100 days as the grinding period in a year, the total quantity of cane crushed is 60,000 tons.

100 tons of cane yields 7·8 tons of cane sugar (white refined), so 60,000 tons of cane yields 4,680 tons of white sugar.

Under the existing wasteful method of cultivation, crushing and manufacture, sugar hardly gives a profit less than Rs. 100 per ton. But under the modern improved methods, the profit is hardly less than Rs. 200 per ton. Even calculated at Rs. 170 per ton the total profit on 4,680 tons of white sugar would be Rs. 4,68,000 which on a paid up capital of ten lac rupees works out roughly at about 46 per cent. Making allowance for all unforeseen contingencies, the Company is expected to get a return of about 25 per cent. on its paid up capital.

No promotion money has been or will be paid to any one. But the Articles of Association have provision for the payment of reasonable brokerge.

Managing Agents may proceed to allotment as soon as at least 25 per cent. of the total number of shares offered to the public shall have been subscribed and application money shall have been paid to and received by the Company.

The qualification of a Director under the Articles of Association is his holding 100 shares in the capital of the Company. The remuneration of each Director is Rs. 25 for each meeting attended by him.

The preliminary expenses are estimated to be about Rs. 10,000/-.

An agreement in terms of the Articles of Association will be entered into between the Company of the one part and the Eastern Agency Co., Ld. who are appointed Managing Agents of the Company of the other part.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be seen at the Registered Office of the Company at 2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta, during office hours.

A. W. FIGGIS.
KASTOOR CHAND KOTHIARI.
DWARKA DAS BHAGAT.
E. M. COHEN.
BEJOY CHANDRA SINHA.
G. MUKERJI.
K. K. KAR.

DATED the 31st October, 1919.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS LIST.

DIWAN BAHADURS AND KHAN BAHADURS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 31.

DIWAN BAHADUR.

To be Diwan Bahadur:—William Laughton Venkataramayya, Sessions Judge (retired), Madras.

SARDAR BAHADUR.

To be Sardar Bahadur:—Sundar Singh Zaildar, Baharwal, Punjab; Gopal Singh, Colonel Commanding 3rd Patiala Infantry; Kishen Singh, Major, Patiala State Forces.

KHAN BAHADUR.

The title of Khan Bahadur is conferred upon:—Puvattankandi Acharath Ammu, Deputy Collector, Calicut; Khair Baksh Khan, Zamindar, Sind; Dhanjishah Bomanji Cooper, merchant, Satara; Amruddin Abdul Rahman, Bhusaval, Bombay Presidency; Shifa-ul-Mulk Hakim Abdur Rashid Khan, Calcutta; Oamar-ud-Din Ahmad, Colonisation Officer, Sunderbans; Hafiz Muhammad Halim, Cawnpore; Munshi Sadiq Ali, Inspector of Police, United Provinces; Saiyid Tasadduq Husain Kheri, United Provinces; Saiyid Mazhar Ali Sahaswan, United Provinces; Mian Muhammad Hayat, Honorary Magistrate, Shahpur District; Shaikh Abdur Rahman, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Punjab; Chaudhri Nawab Ali Khan, Inspector of Police (retired), Punjab; Maulavi Muhammad Akhter, Vakil, Muzaffarpur; Naib Commandant Jalal Din, Mandalay Battalion, Burma Military Police; Ahfazur Rahim, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur; Subadar-Major Jamaluddin Bahadur, Assam Rifles; Syed Allah Banda, Head Clerk, Sistan and Kain Consulate; Muzaffer Shah, Political Department, Mesopotamia; Jehangir Dossabhoy Chyara, Head Assistant, Supply and Transport Corps; Sayed Nazarul Bakar, 1st Grade Agent, Supply and Transport Corps; Mir Muzheruddin, Personal Assistant to Postmaster-General, Madras; Sorabjee Cooverjee, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Indo-European Telegraph Department, Karachi.

It was the intention of Governor-General to confer upon Khan Sahib Rahmat Ali, Inspector of Police, Patna, the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction had he survived.

RAI BAHADUR.

The title of Rai Bahadur is conferred upon:—Purna Chandra Basu, District Judge, Bengal; Kumud Bandhu Das Gupta, 3rd Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta; Satish Chandra Mazumdar Deputy Superintendent of Police, Intelligence, Bengal; Rajeshwar Das Gupta, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bengal; Kanayalall Moosaddee, Broker, Calcutta; Kshitish Bhusan Ray, Zamindar, Pabna, Bengal; Ramtaran Banarji, Pleader, Alipore, Bengal; Chaudhri Nathan Singh, Superintendent of Police, United Provinces; Lachmi Chand Sharma, Deputy Director of Agriculture, United Provinces; Ram Saran Das, First Assistant to Registrar of Co-operative Societies, United Provinces; Munshi Bhim Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Bareilly; Seth Chiranji Lal Bagla, Chairman, Municipal Board, Hathras; Lala Sri Ram Poplai, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Bhagwati Prasad Varma, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Punjab; Jogendra Nath Sen, Government Pleader, Sambalpur; Doctor Premananda Das, Civil Surgeon, Puri; Prithi Chand Lal Chaudhuri, Zamindar, Purnea District; Sita Ram, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Burma; Rai Sahib Anant Singh, Civil Surgeon, Burma; Shrimant Seth Mohanlal, Saugor District; Gaurishankar, Pleader, Seoni, Central Provinces; Subadar-Major Jitraj Limbu, Assam Rifles; Lala Piyarelal, Assistant to Resident, Gwalior; Nihal Singh, Chief Judge, Bikaner State; Sardar Bishan Singh, Temporary Engineer, Delhi; Pensioned Subadar Ladhu, late of 29th Punjabis; Lala Teakhan Lal, Divisional Engineer, Kashmir State; Dhanpat Rai, Contractor, Military Works Services, Jhelum; Amulya Charan Mukherji, Senior Superintendent, Controller of Currency, Calcutta; Sahib Kali Charan Dutt, Deputy Examiner, Military Accountant-General, Delhi; Thandavaroyan Moodr, Assistant Medical Officer, Nizam's Guaranteed Railways; Manmatha Nath Chakravarti, Officiating Registrar, Department of Education, Government of India.

RAO BAHADUR.

The title of Rao Bahadur is conferred upon:—Annepu Parasuramdas Patro, Chairman, Municipal Council, Berhampur, Ganjam District; Kaivar Raghavendra Rao, Acting Health Officer, Corporation, Madras; Nalam Padmanabham Garu, merchant, Cocanada; Ramaswami Ayyar Mahadeva Ayyar, Chief Secretary, Travancore State; Sheshgiri Ramchandra Koppikar, First Class Subordinate Judge, Bombay Presidency; Jhamrai Lahorimal, Zamindar, Nawabshah District, Sind; Vallabhram Chhotalal Trivedi, Kapadvanj, Bombay Presidency; Girdharsing Maniram, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bombay; Raoji Ramchandra Kale, Government Pleader, Satara; Harilal Bhogilal Parekh, Sub-Engineer, Bombay Presidency; Srinivasa Aravamudu Ayyangar, Vice-Chairman, Residency Bazars, Hyderabad (Deccan); Mokhamsingot Hanwant Singh, Member, State Council, Esundi.

SARDAR SAHIB.

The title of Sardar Sahib is conferred upon:—Sher Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Jhelum; Buta Singh, Sub-Engineer, Punjab; Sardar Sundar Singh, Jind State.

KHAN SAHIB.

The title of Khan Sahib is conferred upon:—Usman Sahib, Municipal Commissioner, Madras; Kuhimannil Chekku Sahib, Malabar District; Syed Abdul Khadar Sahib Jeelani, Honorary Magistrate, Saidapet, Madras Presidency; Wadero Muhammad Saleh Khan, Zamindar, Sukkur; Wadero Chakar Khan, Upper Sind Frontier District; Sayad Edrus-Sayad Husen, Inspector of Police, Kanara District; Ismailji Abdulhusen Saherwala, Godhra, Bombay; Abdul Kadar Munshi, Mamlatdar, Ahmednagar, Bombay; Wadero Jan Muhammad Khan, Sukkur, Sind; Maulvi Abdus Sattar, Public Prosecutor, Chittagong; Maulvi Saiyadar Rahman, Jamalpur, Bengal; Munshi Yusuf Ali Khan, Aligarh District; Shaikh Muhammad Musanna, Deputy Collector, United Provinces; Shaikh Muhammad Naib Husain, Superintendent, Sugarcane Farm, Shahjahanpur; Saiyid Imdad Husain, Inspector of Police, United Provinces; Naiz Muhammad, Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, United Provinces; Qazi Muhammad Amir, Honorary Magistrate, Muttra; Malik Zaman Mehdi Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Chaudhri Jahan Khan, Zaildar, Sialkot District; Shams-ul-Ulama Maulvi Muhammad Hussain, Professor of Persian Forman Christian College, Lahore; Ghulam Bhikh Khan, Brigadier-General, Jind State Forces; Munshi Muhammad Azim Khan, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Punjab; Dr. Khwaja Abdur Rahman, Additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab; Maulavi Safiq-ud-Din Muhammad, Dewan; Baramba Feudatory State, Bihar and Orissa; Rustomji Manakji Daruwala, merchant, Buldana District, Berar; Maulvi Nurruddin Ahmed, Chairman, Nowgong Municipality, Assam; Subadar-Major Sirdar Khan Moh. Mohmand Militia, North-West Frontier Province; Subadar Rasul Khan, Kurram Militia; Ibrahim Khan, Tahsildarm Harnai, Baluchistan; Sardar Mehrab Khan, Musakhel, Baluchistan; Sayed Yakub Ali, Inspector, Central India Agency Police; Manchershaw Bezonji Raghina, Honorary Magistrate, Indore Residency; Sayid Habibus-Shafi, Vakil, Mount Abu, Rajputana; Sayed Sharif Hussain, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Delhi; Abdul Hussain Habibullah, merchant, Bahrain; Saiyid Sidiq Hasan, Indian Assistant, Bahrain; Abdul Haiy, Mesopotamia Clerical Service; Ghafur Bahadur Khan, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Bombay; Fardunji Framji Chhapgar, Judicial Officer, Basrah; Saiyed Bahadur Ali Shah, Political Department, Mesopotamia; Iwaz Ali, Political Department, Mesopotamia; Sheik Pir Mohammed, Managing Proprietor, Gulam Qadir and Company, Sialkot Cantonment; Risaldar Mahomed Amir Khan Bosan, Supply and Transport Corps Reserve; Risaldar Farid Khan, Supply and Transport Corps Reserve; Sulimanjee Esmailjee, Contractor, Military Works Services, Karachi; Bhicajee Dalabhoy (retired), Office of Controller, Military Accounts, Poona Division; Mahomed Shafi, Head Clerk, Bank of Bengal, Simla; Sube Khan, lately Sub-Engineer, Nushki Extension Reconnaissance; Darashaw Phirozshaw Dewan, Railway Mail Service, Western Circle, Poona; Muhammad Ehsan Azim, Personal Assistant to Postmaster-General, United Provinces; Mian Noor Din, Indian Munitions Board; Maneckjee Nowroji Tantra, late cashier, Berbera Treasury, Somaliland Protectorate.

RAI SAHIB.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib upon:—Bhupendra Nath Chatarji, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Intelligence, Bengal; Apurba Kumar Ghosh, Sericultural Superintendent, Bengal; Rebati Mohan Das, Registrar, Bengal Secretariat; Upendra Nath Palia, Head Assistant, High Court, Calcutta; Suresh Chandra Chatarji, District Engineer, Bankura, Benga; Gyanendra Nath Dey, Honorary Secretary, Salt Brokers Association, Calcutta; Kamala Prasanna Roy, Mukhtear, Birbhum Bengal; Gour Nitai Shaha, merchant, Dacca; Lala Jagdish Prasad, Honorary Secretary, District Board, Muzaffarnagar; Pandit Avadh Bihari Saran Misra, Deputy Inspector of Schools, United Provinces; Gopi Nath Mirhoutra of Messrs. Moona Lal and Sons, Nowgong, Central India; Pandit Sri Kishan, Government Pleader, Cawnpore; Madan Mohan Sinha, Assistant Director, Civil Supplies, United Provinces; Thakur Suraj Pal Singh, Zamindar of Jarar, Agra; Daya Shankar, Honorary Manager, Buddaun, United Provinces; Seth Bihari Lal, Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Mirzapur; Mian Budhi Snigh, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab; Mali Jes Mal, Tahsildar, Punjab; Lala Hari Chand Mehra, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Lala Bishen Das of Benga, Jullundur; Pandit Brahma Nand, Senior Secretary, Jind State; Pandit Chandar Bhan, Inspector of Police, Punjab; Brij Bihari Lal Beisya, Vice-President, Municipal Committee, Rohtak, Punjab; Joseph Thakur Das, Superintedent, Punjab Publicity Committee; Bisheshvar Mukharji, Government Pleader, Hazaribagh; Mihir Nath Ray, Vakil, Patna; Raj Kishore Tripathi, Superintendent, Taf Dhenkanal, Feudatory State; Mohini Mohan Ghosh, Pleader, Chaibassa; Madhu Sudan Chattarji, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Kendupatna, Bihar and Orissa; Seth Ram Narayan Lal, merchant, Hazaribagh; Ganpat Rai Budia, merchant, Ranchi; Madho Charan Lal, Inspector of Police, Arrah; Satish Chandra Chakravarti Mukhtar, Khurda, Bihar and Orissa; Radika Prasad Sen, Barrister-at-Law, Burma; Srish Chandra Mukerjee, Government Prosecutor, Sagaing, Burma; Seth Radhakishan Ramnarayen, merchant, Kampti, Central Provinces; Kamdet Loknath Pande, Baloda Bazar, Raipur, Central Provinces; Hukumchand, Supervisor, Betul, Central Provinces; Seth Mahadeo Pershad Ramdass, merchant, Katni, Jubbulpore; Srijut Ganga Ram Chaudhuri, Nalbari, Assam; Durgacharan Chakravarti, Jailor, Sylhet, Assam; Ganges Chandra Das, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Manipur Civil Hospital, Assam; Bhai Kabul Singh, Assistant Revenue Commissioner, Baluchistan; Devrajao Moodliar, Accountant, Residency Treasury, Hyderabad Deccan; Pramath Nath Banerji, Dewan of Dhar, Central India; Munshi Bhagwati Lal, Treasury Officer, Ajmer; Thanvi Sangi Das, Banker, Phalodi, Jodhpur State; Lala Hari Ram, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Delhi; Colonel Janak Singh, 2nd Kashmir Rifles; Assistant Surgeon Ram Gopal Mathur, Chief Medical Officer, Poonch; Narain Das, Director of Customs, Bahrain; Uttoo Mal, merchant, Charbar, Persian Gulf; Lala Diwan Chand, Accountant, Sistan Levy Corps; Rai Ram Chandra, Sub-Engineer, Mesopotamia; Pratab Sing, Head Clerk, Eastern Nepal Recruiting Depot; Chhajoo Singh, Contractor, Military Works Services, Jhansi; Dharm Singh, Sub-Asisstant Surgeon, Indian Medical Department; Moti Lal Ghose, Deputy Examiner, Office of Controller, Military Supply Accounts, Calcutta; Nogendra Nath Sen, Deputy Examiner, Office of Controller, Military Accounts, 7th Division; Nand Lall Singha, Assistant Controller of War Accounts, Delhi; Kala Chand Maulik, Assistant, Office of Financial Adviser, Military Finance; Kanhaiya Lall, cashier, Public Works Department, Government of India; Jagdamba Prasad, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India; Kshetra Mohan Singha, Assistant, Railway Department, Govt. of India; Jnanendra Chunder Guha, Law Officer, Eastern Bengal Rly.; Puran Chand Kapur, Stenographer to Member of Railway Board, Government of India; Jiya Lal, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, Field Army, India; Chandra Dutt Pande, Personal Assistant to Postmaster General, United Provinces; Sontosh Kumar Banerji, Indian Munitions Board Headquarters; Babu Hiranmaya Chatterjee, Office of Military Secretary to Viceroy.

RAO SAHIB.

The title of Rao Sahib is conferred upon:—Vadla Mannati Narsimham, Vice-President, District Board, Kistna, Madras; Jannyavula Venkatanarayan Nayudu, Acting Director of Land Records, Madras; Polisetti Appa Rao Chetti Chairman, Municipal Council, Vizagapatam; Tarakad Vedampattar Kasturi Ranga Ayyar, Dewan Peishkar, Cochin State; Vantaram Venkata Suryanarayana Sarma, Temporary Sub-Engineer, Ganjam, Madras; Meda Venkataswami Chetti Garu, Merchant, Salem, Madras; Kamliyampatti Muttuswami Goundar Rangayya Goundar, President Vijayamangalam Cooperative Union, Coimbatore, Madras; Comal Seetaramayya Ramachandra Ayyar, Sub-Engineer, Madras Presidency; Mudiyanur Kolandavelu Odaiyar, President; Kallakurichi Cooperative Union, South Arcot; Presingu Venkata Rangayya, Merchant, Masulipatam, Kistna, Madras; Tiruvadi Sambasivaiyer Venkatraman, Acting Government Sugarcane Expert, Coimbatore, Madras; Sarukkai Krishnamachari Sundara Acharlu, Assistant to Director, Civil Supplies, Madras; Karnad Narayana Rao, Inspector of Police, South Kanara District; Puthentheruvath Raman, Merchant, Calicut; Shridhar Waman Kelkar, President, Parola Municipality; Papanna Jalaya Thaday, Belgaum, Bombay; Malaya Ganpat, Deputy Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, Bombay; Seth Nagardas Chunilal, Kaira Bombay; Vishvanath Ghanasham Barjibhe, East Khandesh, Bombay; Amritrao Manabhai Vagal, Inspector of Bombay City Police; Asudamal Bagoomal Idnani, Veterinary Assistant, Hyderabad Sind; Ganesh Ramchandra Apte, Superintendent of Police, Sangli State; Keshav Harischandra Mantri, Supervisor, Bombay Presidency; Chaudhri Ram Das of Utsara, United Provinces; Narasinganpetai Thas Rungaswamy Reddiar Sawmill, Owner and Manager, Minhla, Burma; Vishnu Govind Deodhar, Extra Assistant Commissioner, (retired). Khandwa, Central Provinces; Civil Assistant Surgeon Siva Rao Manjnath Trasi, Medical School, Vizagapatam; Valur Narayana Menon, Manager, Chief Commissioner's Office, Coorg, Kodandra Ayanna, Inspector of Police, Coorg; Kunwar Chain Singh, Superintendent, Court of Sardars, Jodhpur State; Assistant Surgeon Vidya Shankar, Medical Department, Kotah State; Dahyabhai Vithaldas Shah, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Marine Lines War Hospital, Bombay; Marote Bhonsle Subadar (retired) late 3rd Sappers and Miners; Ganpat Krishna Naidu, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Victoria Hospital, Bombay; M. Kelu, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Indian Medical Department: P. S. Nallaswami Naidu, Superintendent Office of Field Controller, Military Accounts, Poona; P. Akhilandum Naidu, Superintendent, Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, Hyderabad Deccan; L. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Assistant Controller, War Accounts, Delhi; Ramnad Kaliappa Chellaperumal Pillai, Accountant, South Indian Railway; Ramchandra Rao, Entomological Assistant, Agricultural Department, Madras; Sarukkai Krishnamachari, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, South Indian Railway; Ram Bilas Sarda, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

OLICE MEDALS.

The following are the recipients of Police Medals:—Norman Elliot Quinton, Mainwaring, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Madras; Alwarappa Pillai Sadagopa Pillai, Sub-Inspector of Police, Madras; Oliver Ethelbert Windle, Superintendent of Police, Madras; Pasupuleti Parankusam Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras City; Harold Ernest Williams, Superintendent of Police, Madras; Syed Abdur Rahim Sahib, Inspector of Police, Bombay; Arthur Charles John Bailey, Superintendent of Police, Bombay; Mahomed Hussain Shah son of Syed Sujayat Ali Shah, Inspector of Police in Sind; T. I. Llewellyn Charles Francis Obrien, Inspector, Bombay City Police; T. Charles Robert Jeffereis, Inspector, Bombay City Police; Jiwa Pirbhai 2nd Grade Head Constable Agency Police, Kathiawar; Rupert Learoyd McCulloch, Superintendent of Police in Sind; Frank Roddis, Superintendent of Police, Bengal; John Skinner Wilson, Deputy Commissioner of Police Headquarters, Calcutta; Seymour Hebert Hatten Mills Assistant, Superintendent of Police; Jamini Mohan Kar, Inspector of Police; M. Friheni Jewari, Constable; Alhianandan Ojha, Constanble, United Provinces; Sheikh Daryao, Constable, Jhansi District; Moti Lal, Head Constable, Jhansi District; Hansraj, Constable, Moradabad District; Moradabad District—Munshi Man Singh Rai Bahadur, Superintendent of Police; Paras Ram, Sub-Inspector of Police; Mubashir Husain, Sub-Inspector of Police; William A. Marshall, Inspector of Police; Aziz-ud-Din Ahmed, Inspector of Police; R. C. A. Plomer, Superintendent of Police; Rai Sahib Dwarka Nath, Deputy Superintendent of Police; Martali Ali, Officiating Sub-Inspector of Police; Nasirshah, Sub-Inspector of Police; Agha Guma Khan, Inspector of Police; Bawa Khara Singh Sub-Inspector of Police; Tola Ram, Constable, Tawer Ahmed, Sub-Ins. of Police; Sub-Inspector Gopal Das, Head Clerk, Lalu District, Burma; Lt.-Colonel J. L. W. French Mullen, Deputy Inspector General; H. B. Gramtham, Superintendent of Police; G. F. D. Colquhon, Inspector; A. W. Cox, Officiating Superintendent of Police; Subadar Major Kulman Bhaju; Sergeant R. Murphy, Behar and Orissa; Ananda Charan Mitra, Inspector of Police; Babu Lal Singh, Sub-Inspector; Ram Nand Panday, Constable, Central Provinces; G. A. Carrol, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Assam; Lt.-Col. D. Herbert I. G. of Police; W. J. Hickman, Superintendent of Police, N. W. F. Province; Faiz Talab Khan, Sub-Inspector of Police; Akhtar Ali Shah, Sub-Inspector; Zahta Khan, Constable; Gul Ahmed, Constable, Baluchistan; Syed Hassan, Superintendent of Police, Baroda; E. Ghatge, Superintendent of Police.

WAR HONOURS.

AWARDS FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 29.

The following honours are gazetted fo services connected with the war:—

Order of the Star of India:—K.C.S.I.. M R. Nathan, Civil Service, retired.

Order of the Indian Empire:—K.C.I.E Baron Montagu of Beaulieu, Sir Herbert Guy Deering (Bangkok), Brigadier-Gener. H. F. E. Freeland, R.E., (Railway).

Order of the British Empire:—G.B.E (Military) Maharaja of Navanagar.

K.B.E., (Civil) F. B. Couchman (Railways), G. S. Hart (Forests), Dewan Bahadur O. K. Kaul (Patiala State) and Sir Alexander McRobert (Cawnpore),

C.B.E.:—(Civil) Colonel F. J. Agabeg (Asansol), J. W. Bhore, I.C.S., H. E. Bowman (Education, Mesopotamia). M.S.B. Butler (I.C.S.), C. A. Clarke (I.C.S.,), P. H Clutterduck (Forests), J. H. Cocks (I.C.S.), H. R. Crosthwaite (Central Provinces), G. F. H. BeMontmorency (I.C.S.), Dr. C. H. Elmes (Calcutta), A. Forbes (Rangoon), Lady Gait (Behar), R. L. B. Gall (Labour Board), H. R. C. Hailey (I.C.S.), Lady Heaton (Bombay), Nawab Mehrab Khan (Baluchistan), F. A. Leslie Jones (I.C.S.), Revd E. M. MacPhail (Madras). F. McCarthy (Rangoon), A. McWilliam (Railways), Colonel K M. Mistry (Patiala State), F. Noyce (I.C.S.),, C. A. Rhodes (Calcutta) A. B. C. Rogers, G. C. Simpson (Meteorologist) Raja Sadeshri Prashad Narayen Singh (U.P.) Lady Tata (Bombay).

O.B.E.:—(Civil) Miss L. M. Armitage (Meerut), Mr. C. Baker (Burma), H R. Blanford (Burma), W. S. Cassels (I.C.S), Lady Ratanchand (Amritsar), Mrs Chettle (Madras), Revd. A. C. Clayton (Madras) C. P. Colvin (Railways), F. L. Crawford (Central Provinces), Mrs. Curtis (Bombay). Raja of Udaipur (Central Provinces,, V. A. Dabholkar (Bombay), Mrs Douglas (Port Blair) J. R. Dubern (Burma). Mrs. Gayer (Madras), E. J. Gleeson (Baluchistan Police) J. Gray (I.C.S.), Mahammad Habibullah (U.P.) W. S. Hale (Bengal), J. F. Hall (I.C.S.), Mrs. Hezlett (Sylhet), Miss F J. Hibbert (Meerut) ,C. H. Holder (Assam). Lady Kemball (Murree). Nawab Shaikh Ahmad Husain Khan (Partabgarh U.P.) Khan Sahib Shah Nawab Khan (Larkhana Sind), J. Lapraik (Cawnpore). A. Latif (I.C.S.). M. Lea (Karachi), K. H. Lincoln (Medical Department), W. J. D. Lupton (I.C.S.), C. H. Malan (I.C.S.), B. M. Mees (Aden), B. W. Neilson (Karachi). S. Newby (Indian Police). Mrs. Norie (Poona). J Parlby (Mesopotamia), Rajastabhuja Prasad Bahadur (Basti U. P.) Raja Laika Prasad (Philibht U. P.) M. B. T. Paske Smith (Manila). Khan Bahadur B. B. Patel (Baluchistan), G. W. V. Derhe-Philipe (Railways), Dr. S. A. Powell (Bombay) E. L. Price (Sind) Mrs Prideux (Seistan). K. B. Muhammad Bazlullah Sahib (Madras). Khaja Pertab Bahadur Singh (Sultanpur U. P.). Kunwar Bharat Singh (Bijnor U. P.). Raja Suraj Baksh Singh (Sitapore U. P.); Sardar Dal Singh (Ludhiana) F. Stones (Bombay), P. Suttie (Calcutta), C. M Tallach (Delhi) T. J. Tasker (I.C.S.), K. B. Thapar (Lahore). L. F. Rushbrook Williams (Home Department), A. Wright (Jubbulpore). Mrs. A. Wyness (Calcutta). and Mr J. W. Young (War Accounts).

There are oen hundred and eleven M. B E's (Civil).

C B. E.:—(Military), Lieut.-Col. S. F. Bayley (Indian Army). Lieut.Col. W. Chamier (Cannanore), Capt. Borai Raja (Pudukotai). Col. Ganpat Rao Raghunath (Gwalior), Col. Kunwar Jeoraj Singh (Bikaner). Col. Thakur Pratap Singh (Jodhpur), Major R. B. Storey (Bombay).

O. B. E. (Military) Lieut-Col. R. E Baxter (Lahore), Major H. Berridge (Aden), Major A. W. Baldy (War Accounts). Captain H. C. Finnis (Baluchistan), Major C. W. Gwynne (Delhi). Captain P. R. Jadav (Gwalior), Lieut.-Col. I. M. Khan (Bhopal). Captain A. K. MacEwan (Bombay). Major G. Nottidge (R. E., (Rawalpindi). Lieut. Col. Rao (Bombay), Honorary Major J. S. Rush. (Explosives). Captain A. Samund (Hyderabad). Lt.-Col. H. F. Shairp (Military Accounts). Major E. P. F. Shine (Supply and Transport), 2nd-Lt Balbir Singh (Rewari. Punjab), Brigadier-General Chan'a Singh (Patiala State), Captain Ranjit Singh (Allahabad), Lt.-Col. Ranjit (Gadh wala), Major J. A. M. Wilson (Bumraon).

There are three M. B. E.'s (Military).

Mr. C. P. Shah, who had been to England to learn the art of Pottery returned to Bombay by S.S. Kalyan on Saturday. He belongs to the Dasa Kadayata community of Nadiad.

MR. B. P. WADIA AND INDIAN LABOUR.

STATEMENT BEFORE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

B. P. Wadia, president of the Madras Labour Union, who is attending the International Labor Conference here made out the following statements:

Textile factories employ workers for twelve hours a day.

Children between the ages of 9 and 14 are employed for work for six hours a day.

Housing arrangements are non-existent and even discussions on the problem are meagre and academical.

Many workers live in villages several miles away from the factories employing them, and therefore they have to leave at 4 a.m. and walk to the mills so as to be at the gate by 5-45 a.m. They leave the mills as 6 p.m. and reach home merely in time to eat their food and go to bed.

Thus labourers have neither leisure for recreation nor time for sufficient rest.

The twelve hours working day has one break of 30 minutes. Observations have shown that on account of faulty exist and entrance arrangements a laborer does not get more than 12 or 13 minutes for his food—the rest of the time is spent in getting out and in again into the factories.

Young persons are employed on the shift system—each shift of six hours. The first one from 6 a.m. to 12 noon, and the second from 12 noon to 6 p.m. Like their elders they walk to the factories from adjoining villages, and so their working day is of eight hours, which leaves them no time for education.

The sanitary conditions in many factories are primitive and objectionable. Medical aid even in case of accidents is often not available.

Wages are scandalously low. In Madras an examination has shown that the average pay is doller 5 to doller 6 per month for a skilled textile factory worker. Even then the wages due at the end of each month are not paid till the 15th of the following month and sometimes later.

After years of silent suffering the Indian labourers have begun to organist their forces. In the city of Madras we have formed separate unions for the textile factory workers, the tramway men, the rickshaw drivers, the printers and railway-shop men. This work was begun in April 1918, and already we have 17,000 members in Madras alone. Laborers in other towns have appealed for help in organizing them similarly.—"Indian News Service."

END OF EMPRESS MILL STRIKE.

SUCCESSFUL PERSUASION OF NAGPUR NATIONALISTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 30.

After five days, the Empress Mill strike ended this morning at 8 a.m. The District Superintendent of Police with a full force of constables and sawars was in attendance at the mills. Strikers resumed work peacefully. The local Nationalists advised the strikers, yesterday, to resume work and assured that the demands would be considered sympathetically.

TEMPORARY CLERKS IN THE BOMBAY BRIGADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is not unknown to the authorities that the stress of abnormal conditions brought about a very high enhancement in the prices of foodstuffs etc. as far back as the beginning of 1918, and the Civil Government witnout great loss of time sanctioned the grant of a special War Allowance to all its servants from the commencement of that year. It took so long as September of tnis year for the Army Department in India to apply the above provisions to its servants also, and in the Army Instructions issued it is clearly laid down that his concession will be applicable to "all whole-time" servants serving in the Military Offices. Still, the Dawn of Hope has not risen for the Temporarp Clerks working in the Bombay Brigade, though it is now nearing the end of the year of Grace 1919! Surely, Dear Editor, High Price will obey the Commands of the Military Officers and keep its head down till they find it convenient to pass tneir orders, is it not?

The situation now is this. The Military Accounts Department require the sanction of the General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade to disburse the amounts due to the Temporary Clerks. The General Officer Commanding says that the Southern Command has lately taken up this question in their hands and consequently he could not sanction it now, and the tardy correspondence between the Bombay Brigade and the Southern Commond has not thrown any light to presume that the latter are serious about it. Thus, Dear Editor, we, the Temporary Clerks, are still groaning in the dark, with the naked Devils of High Price, Starvation, Pestilence, Overdue-Bills, and what not, ever dancing before us, and mocking at our sufferings. But, what boots it to the higher autnorities?—it is only the wearer who feels the pinch of the shoe!

One more word, please. Major General Knight, who is now in charge of the Southern Command Administration, was till very recently commanding the Bombay Brigade, and is known here to be full of Pro-Indian sympathies. Yet, he has now become indifferent to this vital question which affects the Indian Military Servants in this Brigade, previously his own Head Quarters. May we knew if the Poona climate has totally changed him? But, it may be his subordinates in the Southern Command Head Quarters have not yet drawn his particular attention to this question. If this were true, we hope the present letter in the Press will at least open his eyes and enable him none other of Bombay

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For Grey or Faded Hair Delicated Perfumed Promotes the Growth of Hair.

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"FULL SELF-GOVERNMENT-THE GOAL."

COW-SACRIFICE TO BE ABOLISHED.

PROSECUTION OF GEN. DYER AND SIR M. O'DWYER URGED.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 31.

The All-India Moslem League concluded its sessions to-day. When the sitting was resumed this morning, further discussion on the resolution urging the Government to adopt certain safeguards to protect Moslem interests in the forthcoming reforms was continued. The resolution was eventually negatived and in its place the following motion was unanimously adopted:—The All-Idnia Moslem League resolves, that the All-India Congress Committee be asked to appoint a committee at an early date to confer with the committee of the Council of the League, in order to arrive at an understanding on the questions arising out of the Reforms Act of 1919 and the demand for complete self-government.

COW SACRIFICE TO BE ABOLISHED.

Dr. Ansari next moved a resolution, expressing the League's opinion that with a view to reciprocate the good feelings shown towards the Musalmans by their Hindu brethren and to strengthen the growing unity between them and the Musalmans of India, Mussalmans should on the occasion of Bakr-id festival substitute as far as possible the sacrifice of other animals in place of cows.

Dr. Ansari speaking in support of the resolution declared that the proposal contained in the resolution was not only desirable but absolutely indispensable to strengthen that Hindu-Moslem Unity upon which was to be erected the future edifice of self-Government. The resolution was passed.

EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE.

The following resolution was then put from chair:—The All-India Moslem League, representing eighty million Mussalman subjects of His Imperial Majesty, King George the Fifth, Emperor of India, expresses it sense of gratitude for the spirit in which the Royal Proclamation has been addressed to the Princes and people of India, on the occasion of giving the Royal assent to the Government of India Act of 1919. The League trusts, that the rights of the Indian people to direct their own affairs and safe-guard their interest, without which progress of country cannot be consummated will be secured ere long under His Majesty's loving sympathy, and earnestly join in His Majesty's prayer that India may grow to fulness of political freedom in the near future. Further the League feels confident, that the Royal Act of clemency in granting a general amnesty to the political prisoners and detenues would go far to remove the bitterness existing between the people and those responsible for the Government of the country, and lastly the League assures his Imperial Majesty of the cordial and hearty welcome which the people of India would accord to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, during his visit to their country in the coming winter.

FULL SELF-GOVERNMENT THE GOAL.

Hakim Ajmal Khan in putting the resolution said, that India's goal was nothing less than the achievement of self-government, and they would go on agitating for it. Yet they should not be indifferent to what was offered to them by their King. They ought to accept gratefully all that was contained in the Reform Scheme, but should not forget that it was both inadequate and unsatisfactory. The government of India Act was the first step towards responsible government, and they all were grateful to the King-Emperor for his Royal Proclamation. The Resolution was enthusistically carried.

Hon. Mr. Syed Raza Ali next moved the 3 followin resolutions, which was carried:—In view of the fact that the enquiry about the Punjab disturbances is yet pending, this meeting of the All-India Moslem League refrains from expressing its opinion in the matter at this stage, but cannot help drawing the serious attention of British Parliament to the shocking disclosures made by General Dyer in his evidence before the Hunter Committee, in the hope that Parliament will take early steps to see that justice and the British reputation for fairness are fully vindicated.

GENERAL DYER AND SIR M. O'DWYER.

Hon. Maulvi Abdul Kasim then moved:—(1) This meeting of the All-India Moslem League is of opinion that in view of the admission made by General Dyer in his statement before the Hunter Committee, he is not fit to remain in command and should be immediately relieved of his duty as a preliminary to legal proceedings being taken against him; (2) this meeting of the All-India Moslem League is of opinion that the entire policy of Sir Michael O'Dwyer is under enquiry, and in view also of the fact that he approved of General Dyer's cold-blooded and calculated massacre in the Jallianwalla Bagh, he should be relieved of his connection with the Army Commission as a preliminary to legal proceedings being taken against him the resolution was agreed to.

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equal best men we can produce in any given branch of human effort, a people whose philosophy and religious thought are models for the world, this people is entitled to self-Government at the earliest moment compatible with efficiency.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

DERSINGHAM WINS THE VICTORY PLATE.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

There was a large attendance at the races yesterday. An attractive card of seven events provided plenty of speculation, and an enjoyable afternoon was spent. The weather was rather hot during the earlier part of the afternoon, after the 5th race a cool breeze blew much to the relief of the enormous crowd. The most important event of the day was the Victory Plate of Rs. 15,000. Needless to say that such a fine prize was hotly contested by the twelve candidates who paraded for this race. Dersingham won it in convincing fashion and his rider, Harrison was highly complimented when he came to weigh in.

Yesterday saw the debut of the Newly landed Arabs in the Novice Plate of 5 furlongs. This plate was divided into two divisions, in the first of which twenty griffins paraded. Some of them are fine looking animals, especially Andolis and King's Palace. The former was a hot favourite though Revolver was also pretty well supported. Centry, well ridden by Bullock, won most easily from Abood, and Revolver placed third. For many years past the favourites seldom disappointed in these races. The failure of Andolis consequently caused a good deal of consternation. Fortunately in the 2nd Division of the plate, his stable companion, Jan Taimoor, made up for this by winning by five in the excellent timing of 1-8 4-5 secs for this class. The winner is a most handsome animal that was much admired.

Ten started in the Derby Plate of 1 mile for Horses in the 3rd Division. Fugle Lady and Lupinus were almost equal favourites while Mr. Goculdass' bracket also received considerable support. For place betting Japanese Pine was well backed as was also Trostan. The race proved a very interesting one as Yuan Lupinus and Fugle Lady fought a grand finish. Yuan won by a short margin. Fugle Lady challenged a little too late, she covered considerable ground at the finish.

In the Lingfield Plate, Mr. Kelso's bracket, Fire Finch, Mazboot attracted most attention. We Two met with little opposition and beat his stable companion comfortably, while Fire Finch placed third..

The Victory Plate, by reason of the splendid prize it provided, was the topic of conversation throughout the week. The presence of Charcoal, Polyorama, Country Lad, Mimi and Penny Pie caused a good deal of speculation among the sporting public. For gave a thought to Dersingham with his 9-5. As soon as it became known that Charcoal and Polyorama have not much chance in this race, attention was centered on Cyanite, Country Lad and Mimi. Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's bracket found numerous supporters and Mr. Pine stable with its army of followers, was on Dersingham as well as Penny Pie. Dersingham settled the issue in the straight by winning in a canter from Calder Vale, while Country Lad only secured third place.

The Lowis Plate of 5 furlongs for Horses in the 3rd Division saw a large field out. In this race Billy Bawn was favourite with Liberty and Belle Syme next in demand. Liberty who was hotly chased by Explosive won by a short margin, Billy Bawn nowhere and Belle Syme a bad third.

The last race of the day. a 5 furlong sprint for Arabs Ponies in the 1st and 2nd Division, was an interesting race. Innocence was installed favourite after his win in the Tulsi Plate. In that race he carried 9 stone as he ran in his own class, but in the Marines Plate yesterday he met some first Division Ponies and was given 8-8. He ran wide and made no show at all. Bhookri, who came fourth in The Tulsi Plate won by a short margin from Warminster who hotly challenged in the straight. Old Defender who was well fancied by many secured fourth place.

The Police would do well to regulate a little more stringently the traffic on Tardeo Road. A few policemen and a couple of sowars are posted on this rather narrow road, but as soon as they are out of sight carriages, motor cars go three and four abreast to the great danger of all concerned. The Victoriawallas are the culprits in this respect and they should be made to obey strictly the rules of the road.

Details:—

THE NOVICE PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs (Round Course.) Div. II.

Mr. Dawood Ghumla's CENTRY 7-12, Bullock 1
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's ABOOD 7-12, Mujeed 2
Mr. A. Mana's REVOLVER 8-7, Morris 3
Mr. A K. Dakayel's Ruddigore 8-3, Raymond 4

Did not run: Joolphakar, Mr. Peddler; Special; Jamil.

The race: These griffins were not long in being sent away. Centry was quickest to move with Revolver next. Hero was left, they maintained this order till the distance hero Abood came out of the bunch, followed by Ruddigore, Abood attempted a feeble challenge but Centry won easily by 2 lengths, Revolver placed third, a neck behind, a neck separating third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 9 2-5secs.

Favourites: Andolis and Revolver.

Trainer: Yusuf.

Tote paid Rs. 176 for win; and Rs. 37, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 21 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 116 for win; Rs. 18. 42 and Rs. 9-8 for places.

THE NOVICE PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 5 furlongs, (Round Course).

Mr. Ali bin Talib's JAN TAIMOOR 8-11, Harrison 1
Mr. A. S. Tezi's NEVERMIND 8-7, Japheth 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' MERLE 8-11, Townsend 3
Mr. D. Ghumla's ASHROFF 8-7 Bullock ... 4

Did not run: Partisan; Nusser; Coronation; Mighty Atom.

The race:—As soon as the tapes were released Jan Taimor jumped out in front and led a field following in file, Merlo and Mistie were the next behind the leader, with Ashroff and Nevermind further away, when they came in the distance, Nevermind gave chase and secured second place from Merle but Jan Timoor won in hollow fashion by 5 lengths, 3 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time:—1min. 8 4-5secs.

Favourite: Jan Taimoor.

Tote paid Rs. 20-8 for win; Rs. 15-8, Rs. 32-8 and Rs. 86.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 11 for win; Rs. 7-8, Rs 33-8 and Rs. 20-8 for places.

Trainer: Owner.

THE DERBY PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. M. Goculdass' YUAN 9-5, Townsend ... 1
Mr. J. K. Irani's LUPINUS 8-9, Buckley ...
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's FUGLE LADY 8-3 J. E. Flynn 3
Messrs. Goculdass and Garda's Firpo 9-0, Purtoo ingh 4

Did not run: Tarquin; Gantry.

The race:—Firpo was the first to move with Trostan on his heels when they had covered three furlongs Lupinus and Fugle Lady joined them, they maintained this order till the home turn here Trostan retired, Lupinus secured the rails with Fugle Lady on the inside. Firpo succumbed near the grand stands and Lupinus was making a bid for victory when Yuan came with a rattle on the outside and snatched the verdict by a short head after a most exciting finish. Fugle Lady was a short head away, with Firpo separated by a neck.

Time:—1min. 42½ secs.

Favourite: Fugle Lady.

Tote paid Rs. 51-8 for win; Rs. 63-8, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 15-8 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 58-8 for win; Rs. 26. Rs 12 and Rs. 8-8. for places.

Trainer: A. Hoyt

THE LINGFIELD PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs. 41 yards.

Mr. Kelso's WE TWO 8-9, McPherson 1
Mr K lso's MISS ROLLESTONE 8-6, Buckley 2
Messrs Goculdass and Garda's FIRE FINCH 8-3 Purtoosingh 3
Messrs. Pine & Moloobhoy's Mazboot 9-3, Harrison 4

Did not run: Tara Pine; Mimi.

The race:—A fair start saw Fire Finch make the early running from Miss Rollestone and We Two. Mazboot was last, from the 6 furlong post to the 2nd furlong the order was unchanged, after they left the 2nd furlong post, We Two improved and drew level with Miss Rollestone who collared Fire Finch, the pair made the race interesting in the straight, We Two winning comfortably by 8-4 length, Miss Rollestone finished 1 length in front of Fire Finch, Mazbott placed forth a neck away.

Time:—1min. 16 1-5secs.

Favourite: Miss Rollestone & Mazboot.

Tote paid Rs. 23 for win; Rs. 18, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 16 for places

2nd Tote paid Rs. 13 for win; Rs. 11-8, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 8 for places.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE VICTORY PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Pine's DERSINGHAM 9-5, Harrison ...
Mr. Guthrie's CALDER VALE 8-7, Buckley 2
Messrs. Goculdass & Garda's COUNTRY LAD 8-3, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. Adam & Clement's Mimi 7-4, Japheth 4

Did not run: Salardia, Claim A.

The race:—Penny Pie made the early running for his stable companion Dersingham, with Mimi as his closest attendant, at the 4th furlong Mimi secured the lead and brought the field along at a smart pace, Country Lad joined Mimi at the 3rd furlong, the pair raced together till the turn here Dersingham appeared on the scene and challenging the leaders he sailed away to win easily by 1½ length, Calder Vale rushed very late and gave chase to Dersingham finishing 2 length in front of Country Lad, 1 length between 3rd and 4th.

Time.—1min. 39 3-5 secs.

Favourite: Country Lad.

Trainer: T. Harrison.

Tote paid Rs. 47 for win; Rs. 29, Rs. 51 and Rs. 21 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 23 for win; Rs. 18-8, Rs. 26 and Rs. 11.

THE LEWIS PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs. (straight).

Mr. Prime's LIBERTY, 8-11, Harrison 1
Mr. T. Tejpal's EXPLOSIVE 6-7 Japheth ... 2
Messrs. Mehta & Petit's BELLE SYME 9-8 Lynch 3
Mr A C Ardeshir's Nerissa 9-0, Morris 4

Did not run: Oregon Pine; Firpo, Impecunious.

The race: Liberty set the pace to Billy Bawn and Explosive. Nerissa and Belle Syme were the next to follow Billy Bawn failed to last out near home and Liberty going strong won easily by 1½ lengths from Explosive and Belle Syme who tussed for second place a neck separating the pair, ½ length.

Time:—1min. 4-5secs.

Favourite: Liberty, and Billy Bawn.

Tote paid Rs. 28-8 for win; Rs. 18, Rs. 57-8 and Rs. 23-8 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 26 for win; Rs. 13-8 Rs. 21 and Rs. 13 for places.

Trainer: T. Harrison.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs. (Round Course).

Mr. J. K. Irani's BHOOKRI 7-13, Lynch ... 1
Mr. Noble's WARMINSTER 8-4, Meekings 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' MECHANIC 7-13, Purtoosingh 3
Messrs. Dakel and Syed Ahmed's Defender 8-9, Buckley 4

Did not run: Dunban, Young Majub, Summerton., Ferry Boat.

The race: Bhookri flashed out the moment they started with Mechanic closeup, at the 2nd furlong Innocence and Warminster joined the leaders, and entered the straight in the same order, Innocence went wide at the turn Warminster challenged Bhookhri and after an exciting in front of the stands Bhookri stayed and out to win by a short head; 3/4 length,1 ½ lengths.

Time:—1 min 7 secs.

Favourite:—Innocence.

Trainer: Owner.

Tote paid Rs. 119 for win; Rs. 33-8, Rs. 30-8 and Rs. 42.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 59 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 20.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MEETING—FOURTH DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Hope's SENPARISON 9-1, Rose 1
Mr. Abington's ST. NATHEY, 7-0, Grace ... 2
Mr. Thaddeus' RED QUILL 8-12, Ruiz 3
Mr. N. Garda's ZEFUS 7-3, Northmore 4

Also ran:—Fallaghtobin 9-2, Simon's Choice 8-13, Green Boy 8-12, Byculla 8-11, Passing 8-2, Allan Brig 8-0, Vanity Fair 7-12, Reigning Star 7-12, Picket 7-8, (car. 711) Sole Boy 7-2 (car 7-3), Bright Bird 7-0, (car 71).

The totalizators paid Rs. 51 for win and Rs. 21, Rs. 41 Rs. 19 fo places

Betting: Twos Allan Brig, threes Senparison, fours Red Quill; tixes Byculla longer prices others.

The race:—Simon's Choice and Allan Brig jumped of togethers with Passing, Zefus, Red Quill and St. Nathey. Handy Green Boy was first to tackle leaders and there they shut up like clasp knife. Senparison now shot ahead and leaving everything stone cold won race by 2½ lengths, neck between 2nd and third.

Time:—1min. 41 secs.

THE AVENUE PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Abington's LARIGOT 8-4, Harrison 1
Mr. Bartleet's BAYARD 8-4, Delde 2
Mr. Thaddeu's SOSPELLO 9-0, Ruiz 3
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's PONT NEUF 8-12, Northmore 4

Also ran:—Jack 8-12, Flying Dart 8-1, Kitty O'Hara 8-6, Jaunt 8-4, Alannah 8-2 Verst 8-0, Arthur Meary 7-13, Buff Mail 7-10.

The totalizators paid Rs. 51 for win and Rs. 21 Rs. 17 and Rs. 14 for places.

Betting: 21 to 2 Sospello, eyes Pont Neuf sixes Larigot, four Bayard, sixes Verst, longer prices others.

The race:—When Machine went up Larigot and Bayard put much daylight between themselves and Sospello. After going about 4 furlongs, Larigot shook of Bayard and going on won by 1½ lengths, 1 length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 14 4-5secs.

THE AVENUE PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Norman and Lakhotia's FIASCO 8-0, Dehie 1
Mr. Conningham's FEATHERED LIFE 8-6 Huxley 2
Mr. Page's HIGHFIELD LADY 8-6 Harrison 3
Mr. Bartleet's Lillie Bridge 8-12 Ruiz 4

Also ran:—Clonsirnie 9-0, Too Tired 8-1 Dara Bay 8-8, High Life 8-7, Downey Boy 8-7, Angary 8-6; Devil's Bridge 8-6; Rebecca 8-4.

Betting: Spring Morn 11 to 2; Feathered Life sixes; Spartan Child and Fiasco eights, High Life Downey Boy and Highfield Lady, longer prices for the others.

The race:—Highfield Lady was the quickest away, her nearest attendants were High Life and Lillie Bridge and then Feathered Life. After about four furlongs High Life refused and Fiasco shot ahead. She won very easily by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths between the 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 15 2/5secs.

AVENUE PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. De'a KILREA 8-6, Harrison .....
Mr. Mollie's VERLAND ROSE 8-0, Ross ...
Mr. Thomas' BAEUVOIR 9-11, Thomson ...
Messrs. Henderson and Balkwill's Harbon 9-8, Harbon .....

Also ran: Balira 9-0, Soft Nose, 8-13, Gibberish 8-12 Damoiselle 8-11, White Sapphile 8-0, Mary S 7, (car 8-0,, Leistal 8-7 Mirabelle 8-1, Summers Hope 7 12; No Ball 7-10.

Totalizators paid Rs. 54 for win and Rs. 22 Rs. 55 and Rs. 23 for places.

Betting: Beavoir and White Sapphire fives Mare sixes; Balira Soft Nose, Kilrea and Mirabelles tens Verland Rose and No Ball longer prices for others.

The race: Damoiselle dwelt at the start and was left. Harbon and No Ball jumped out in front and led from Verland Rose Beauvoir and Vitra Lear. Kilrea nearing the distance past No Ball retired and for a moment Verland Rose assumed command but Kilrea soon collared and passed her to win by 11 lengths, shorthead between the second and third.

Time:—1 in. 14 3 5secs.

THE INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL. Distance 3 miles.

Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's MONSIEUR NESTOR 11-8, Harbon .....
Messrs. Donald and Page's IRISH FIELD 11-0, Murrell .....
Mr. Tarrant's ISLE O'SKY 10-7, Moon ...
Mr. Scott's SEA LAD 9-0 Mades .....

Also Ran: Brandichoe 10 1 (fell) and Tarfoot 9-0 (fell).

The totalizators paid Rs. 34 for win and Rs. 17, Rs. 21 for places.

Betting: 9 to 4 Monsieur Nestor, threes Irish Field, fives Isle O'Sky and Brandichoe eights others.

The race:—They were despatched Irish Field Brandichoe fell at the first jump. Irish Field led from Isle O'Sky with Monsieur Nestor last at water jump. After one round Tarfoot fell Monsieur Nestor a seemed command six furlongs from home who won by 2lengths 7 lengths between 2nd and 3rd

Time:—6 mins. 10 1-5secs.

THE TOLLYSNULLAK PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Ghorpade's MAIDEN PALM 10-10. Dobie :
Messrs. Singh's BAPPY APPLE 8-6, Ruiz 2
Col. Urs' MISS TWISTUM 8-1, Rose 3
Mr. Garda's Submarine 7-2, Robertson ... 4

Also ran: Hameed'a 9-8, Black Friar 7-13, R. G. 7-10 Mungar 7-5; Hard up 7 0; Sandbag 7 0; Disputo 70.

The totalizators paid Rs. 46 for win and Rs. 13 Rs. 12, and Rs. 12 for places.

Betting: 5 to 4 Bally Apple, fours Maiden Palm and Miss Twistum, tens Mungar, longer prices the rest.

The race:—Bally Apple and Miss Twistum led in company but nearing home Maiden Palm left them standing and won the race by 1½ lengths, neck between 2nd and 3rd

Time.—1min. 30 4/5 secs.

THE SHOWRINGHEE PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mrs Ainsworth's LITTLE NAN 7-11 Rose ... 1
Mr. Thaddeu's PASTIME 7-4 Grace 2
Mr. Lauder's STAR OF INDIA 9-1, Ringstead 3
Mr. Avalia's Redspear 8-3, Doubie 4

Also ran: Beaufort 8-0, Lovebird 7-10, Grancomi 7-8, Fagle's Nest 7-2.

The totalizators paid Rs. 57 for win and Rs. 21, Rs. 17 and Rs. 18 for places.

Betting: 5 to 2 Redspear, 7 to 2 Star of India, 9 to 2 Little Nan and Pastime., fours Eagle's Nest, longer prices others.

The race:—Pastime was first to show out prominently from Little Nan. Star of India and Redspear. Pastime led right up to the middle distance where Little Nan collared him and after Ding Dong finish won by a neck 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1min. 26 3/5 secs.

THE MARATHON PLATE. Distance 1 mile 6 furlongs, 132 yards.

Mr. Ardeshir's MINTSPEAR 9-2, Trenowden 1
Mr. Coningham's ANGHUACLOY 8-12, Trahan 2
Mr. Roychaudhury's ANDOVERSFORD 8-12 Blackburn 3
Mr. Bartleet's Devon 8-11, Ruiz 4

Also ran: Collar Stud 8-10, Bideawee 8-4, Marie Antinette 8-4, Redcar Square 7-6, Niggs 7-5, Fleurette 7-4, Luna 7-1, Clematis 7-0.

The totalizators paid Rs. 57 for win and Rs. 21, Rs. 17 and Rs. 18 for places.

Betting: threes Aughuacloy, foursi Mintspear, 9-5, 2 Devon, eights Andoversford and Bide-a-wee, fives Fleurette longer prices others.

The race: After Fleurette had brought them along for four furlongs and Andoversford took it up for Clematis with Aughnacloy and Mintspear handy in straight both these passed and Andoversford, Mintspear won by 3 lengths, head between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—3mints 15 4-5secs.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

The s.s. Nankin with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Annual Mazagon Institute's Fancy Dress Dance at Muzafferabad Hall at 9-30 p.m.

LECTURE ON 'SCOUTING."

Under the auspices of the Under Boy Scouts' Association, local branch, Mr. Pearce will deliver a public lecture to-day at 4 45 p.m. on "Scouting" at the Dadar English School.

CLERKS' UNION.

The public continuation classes conducted by the Clerks' Union will admit fresh students from 8th January and those desirous of joining should enrol their names as early as possible to avoid disappointment. A competent teaching staff has been arranged and intending students should communicate with the Hon. Secretaries, Clerks' Union, Girgaum, Bombay.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

OPENING CEREMONY.

Dr. A. S. Nair performed the opening ceremony of the Bombay, Commercial Museum yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large gathering. The object of the museum is to promote trade, arts, and the introduction of new industries in the country. It is also intended to hold a special exhibition twice a year; lectures will be delivered by experts on different subjects in the hall of the museum for the benefit of merchants and all others who take any interest in these things. There will be a library of technical books, and buyers and sellers will be brought together, through the medium of the museum, to their mutual benefit.

Mr. Joghker, in requesting Dr. Nair to open the museum, said they were fortunate in having a gentlemen of the type of Dr. Nair who was a self-made man. He had risen to a prominent position by his own persevering to it and genius.

Dr. Nair said such museums had proved to be of great advantage in Europe, and he had no doubt that this commercial museum would be equally beneficial to India. He congratulated the organisers on their venture, and said it was an auspicious occasion for the starting of such institutions.

OBJECTS OF THE MUSEUM.

Mr. G. S. Rannade, in reading the report, said there was a pressing need for project of the nature which they had ventured to start, and hundreds of such institutions were necessary all over the country. The scheme was conceived on a self-supporting basis, and the income would be devoted for the growth of the institution in every way. He then stated the objects with which the museum had been started. The chief objects in view were to stimulate and create new industries in the country, and there will be two sections—one for indigenous goods and the other for foreign ones. He appealed to the large manufacturing concerns, the Government and the Native States to help them in their hazardous venture for the good of their country.

LACK OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT.

Mr. Framroz said there were many industries in the country, the existence of which the public never knew; and this institution would introduce the seller to the buyer and thus promote trade. He complained that Government had not given him any help in regard to his brush factory which was so successfully conducted by him now.

Professor Kane said two thousand years ago India was a great manufacturing country, but now it had been reduced to a mere agricultural country and it was up to them to raise it to its pristine glory by revising trade and manufactures.

Dr. Nair then declared the museum open.

LORD SINHA.

A NATION'S WELCOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a matter of rejoicing that the suggestion for Lord Sinha's public reception on a suitable scale is receiving notable response. The Bar the solicitors branch of the profession and some clubs are about to organise needful measures. But this will not be enough. Every public association throughout India, supporting and approving of the Reform measures and all that they stand for, should co-operate and send him messages of welcome and support. And his progress from Bombay to Calcutta should be one continued triumph indicative and vindicative of the high principles which Lord Sinha succeeded in having accepted at the Supreme Council.

The Prince of Wales has spoken of India as a "nation," and it is a newly recognised if not new born nation's welcome that should await Lord Sinha when he the conquering hero in the glorious field of peace lands at Bombay, Jubbalpur, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Chunar, Mogul Sarai, Patna, Asansole, Burdwan, Chinsurah and Howrah should furnish a chain of demonstrations of the proper magnitude and the progress should culminate in a gigantic demonstration at Calcutta worthy of the man and the occasion.—Yours, etc.,

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NOTICE.

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Editor, "The Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, January 2, 1920.

THE JAILS COMMISSION IN INDIA.—I.

In many respects the Jails Commission which purposes to make an investigation of the conditions prevailing in the Indian prisons, is one of the most important appointed by the Government, not only on account of the problems which it will have to face and attempt to solve, but because it is an evidence of a quickly developing sense of responsibility toward its criminal classes among the people of this land. India is no longer content to remain behind other countries, and in those matters which affect the moral and material welfare of the unfortunate members of the society, the people rightly claim that India should be brought into line with other countries. There is a new spirit abroad and India must and will enjoy the benefits to be derived from it. Now, one of the most striking evidences of the new spirit of humanitarianism in the West was the desire to improve the lot of the prisoner, and since the work was undertaken by those earnest workers, many of them, Quakers, the Buxtons, the Gurneys, the Frys and Wilberforce, there has been a complete change in the attitude of the outsider to the unfortunates in prison. In India this new view-point has not been altogether neglected, for we must acknowledge that, in some respects, the jail authorities have shown a commendable sense of humanity in their dealings with prisoners, and already some of the reforms unknown in western countries, till very recent years, have been introduced with success. We have evidence also that many of those in authority have not spared themselves to render prison life more beneficial to the prisoner than would otherwise have been the case had they not been sympathetically inclined. But, when all is said it has to be acknowledged that Indian prisons are still very unsatisfactory, and one cannot fail to be confirmed in this view by a perusal of the Jail Administration Reports of the various provinces of India. The Jail Commission has a difficult task before it; for it has to face many serious defects in the administration, and not a few practical difficulties in introducing adequate measures to improve them. But its presence in this country will give an opportunity to all those desirous of helping the authorities in improving the conditions under which prison life is at present carried on. It is with the object of setting before our readers some of the deficiences of jail administration, with a few suggestions for their removal, that we propose to deal with the subject in this and the succeeding articles.

We must needs look at all Jail Administration Reports from the point of view of the effect of the treatment of the criminal on the society as a whole. Are our prisons helping to protect the public from the wrong-doer, by making the prisoner a man more fit to be a member of society after his release? If not, we cannot but feel that the true aim of punishment is altogether missed. This is the point of view accepted by all interested in prison reform at the present time, and the Jails Commission will doubtless look at the question also from this position. We have moved a great distance since the time when prison administration was worked solely with a view to wreak vengeance on a man who had broken the laws of society and made himself a trouble to others, though in not a few cases he might have been the victim of circumstances created by society itself. We are not unware of the value of punishment as a means of getting rid of an offender for a time, or as a deterrent to others against committing crime, and failing other methods of bringing about a reformation in the character of the offender, we agree that punishment is necessary. But for the sake of the individual and the community, the humanity of the prisoner should not be crushed and every measure ought to be taken and opportunity given to bring about such a reformation of character as will make the man a worthy citizen of the State. Now if we examine the tendencies of civilisation we shall find there have been two clear ones in connection with this subject. There is, first, the tendency towards an increase of imprisonment *per se* as a form of punishment and, second, the tendency towards the total disappearance of the element of vengeance, accompanied by a weakening of belief in the efficacy of pnishment as a deterrent and an ever-increasing insistence on the reformatory side of punishment. The community is beginning to realise that the ultimate responsibility for the criminal rests on itself because it is responsible for the conditions that make criminality possible. We, in this country, feel that our prisons have not sufficiently reflected this new spirit and we are earnestly hoping that the Commission will be able to suggest measures by which we may approximate to it. We need to realise, what was, till the earnest prison workers in the West began their crusade in favour of prison reform, a very unfamiliar truth, that the prisoner has human rights of his own and, in no circumstances, can forfeit them, even though he may have broken certain laws of the community. He has the right to be well cared for and saved from disease and deterioration and the right to be afforded opportunity of becoming economically and intellectually better equipped. The effect of the crusade was that the legislature passed certain laws prescribing cleanliness and sanitary precautions in the jails, single beds, regular food, and proper supervision. Though much ridiculed, for they truly advocated quite a new doctrine, the band of workers persisted, and in 1835 a Committee of the House of Lords laid down sound principles of prison management, and with the testing of their methods they have been ready to make the necessary changes. Innumerable Acts have been passed by the British Government, and while the prisons are not perfect, there is very little, at least from physical aspect of their confinement to find fault with. Our desire is to see applied in India those laws, with due consideration to the peculiar needs of the people. We do not want prison life to become a source of attraction to the wrong-doer, but one which will provide the requisite punishment for the habitual and incorrigible offender, and the reformatory measures which will possibly save the rest from becoming a menace to society. We have sufficient evidence before us to show—especially that afforded by successful experiments in the United States—that the lines recommended by the prison reformers have accomplished what was stated, and that the prisons which provide those conditions which tend to the reformation of character do not inspire the offender with a desire to return but rather give him a desire to play his part as a citizen.

We shall now refer to a number of questions which will need to be considered by the Commission. There is first the question of overcrowding. This is feature of several of the reports issued by the authoritities in India. For instance, in the Jail Administration Report for Bengal, it is stated that the number of prisoners admitted in the year 1918, was 83,207, and the average daily population was 16,761, or 832 more than in the previous year. The report says: "There was, therefore, overcrowding at times in nearly all the jails, and there are no signs, so far, that the increase in criminality, which occurred after the outbreak of the war, is subsiding. If it persists, the problem of providing additional jail accommodation will have to be faced." Again, in the Punjab Report it is stated that, though the jail population was much lower than in previous years, owing to the large number of criminals employed in the Labour Corps sent to Mesopotamia, "the margin of spare accommodation is but slight and two of the Central Jails had in fact to accommodate population considerably in excess of their prescribed capacity." In the Bombay Report, the Colonel-in-charge states that all the large prisons have been overcrowded most of the year, and this overcrowding had to be relieved by the use of tents, verandahs, unused workshops, and the like. In other provinces the conditions do not appear to have been so serious. Now, we do not wish to labour the point that this increase in criminals is one evidence of the failure of the prisons to reform those who come within their limits, but we wish to point out the effect of this overcrowding in Indian prisons, for it is without doubt one of the deficiencies which is the cause of the most serious faults of prison administration. Without sufficient accommodation, it is quite impossible for the authorities to pay attention to problems connected with health, there can be no dividing of the classes of criminals such as is strongly recommended by all advocates of reform, there can be no complete carrying out even of the punishments awarded for jail offences. It would thus appear that the question of adequate accommodation is one of the greatest problems before the Government, for so closely connected with it are the other necessary reforms. So long as the number of prisoners remains what it is at the present, and we have no strong reason for believing it will diminish in the next few years, it is imperative that extra accommodation should be provided, and the numbers in the jails strictly limited. It has been suggested that 500 should be the maximum in the central jails and 200 in the smaller jails. We do not see how suitable accommodation can be made for larger numbers than these without laying an unwarrantable burden on the shoulders of the authorities responsible for the administration of the prisons. We do not want to see the number of prisons increased, we prefer to see a reduction in the number of criminals, but we fail to see how any reforms are possible unless more adequate accommodation is provided. Segregation is not possible under present conditions, nor can the authoritities take proper measures for the sanitary arrangements of the establishment, when numbers are forced to live in small rooms, and others in temporary accommodation never intended for the purpose. The prisoner, at least, can claim that he be given those elementary conditions which will save him from disease and deterioration. To secure these, adequate accommodation is essential.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

The treatment of its poor by a nation, said Dr. Johnson, was the test of its progress in civilisation. Dr. Johnson would have gone to the root of the matter if he had substituted "children" for "the poor." For, if a nation cared for each of its children properly, giving it a fair start in life physically and assuring it fair opportunity of equipping itself economically and intellectually and of realising its growing personality, then only would it justify its claim to be called "civilised." As it is, while everywhere men are anxious to regard themselves as civilized, few of them are honest or courageous enough to act upto the responsibilities of civilised men. This explains the little and slow progress made in securing for every child born and his mother the minimum health conditions before and after birth. This is a task which must be undertaken by the State or local authorities. In Bombay,—or for that matter in the country as a whole—neither the Government nor local authorities have yet realised their responsibility in this direction. A trifle has been done in Bombay by the Municipality which conducts a few maternity homes. But what is being done is nothing to what must be done. And it is necessary that the duty of the Municipality and the Government in this matter must immediately and fully be realised. As Lady Lloyd wrote in her appeal which we published yesterday, "if we are to breed up generation capable of sustaining the immense new burdens and responsibilities which have been laid upon it, we must everywhere set ourselves to the task of improving the conditions of infancy, and that without delay." The task, as we have urged, must be done by the local authority, and we do not believe that it is one which can be done well by private agency—as a charity. There is much, however, that private effort can do. It is to educate public opinion so as to bring pressure to bear on the local authorities to undertake the task that belongs to them. The movement on behalf of which Lady Lloyd has appealed—the organisation of a Children's Welfare Exhibition Week—has not come too soon and deserves every support. We earnestly trust Lady Lloyd's appeal will meet with a hearty and adequate response.

Notes of the Day.

A New Conspiracy.

The "Morning Post," the sole mouth-piece in the British press left to the now wholly discredited Sydenhamite die-hards, scents a new conspiracy in India, the conspiracy to discredit General Dyer and Sir Michael O'Dwyer, "who saved the situation in the Punjab." Well, as for the hero of the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy, no one discredited him more than he himself did out of his own mouth by his callous boasts regarding the part he played in the massacre. Moreover, let it not be forgotten that the strongest condemnation of the Dyerian atrocities and the demand for immediately relieving him of his command, came originally not from Indians, but from General Dyer's own countrymen in England, whose sensibilities had not been dulled by the soulless atmosphere which their compatriots in India have created for themselves.

"Save Me From My Friends."

As to Sir Michael O'Dyer, his own conscience would tell him that his hold on the unhappy province, which he "ruled" for so many years with an iron hand, was purely one of force and that no love was lost between him and the helpless victims of his regime, comprising almost the entire population of the Punjab. Now that the province is rid of the night-mare of his "rule," we are enabled to know in what estimation he is held by all classes of people in the Punjab, not excepting the military races whom he made a great show of marking out for special favour. The friends of General Dyer and Sir M. O'Dwyer, who through the "Morning Post" are demanding that "facts" be made known to the public are really not doing their heroes exactly the service they think they are doing. For, if the British public were to know the whole truth, the worthies would stand the chance of not only being recalled, but being tried an impeached by the nation. For ourselves, we would willingly support the "Morning Post" in its demand for more light on their doings.

The Moderate's "Hour of Triumph."

Nothing seems to damp the ardour of the youthful heart of the erstwhile Thunderer of Bengal. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea has been proclaiming from the house-tops that the "visions of glory" that he had dreamed of when the Declaration of Aug. 20th was made, have now materialised and that everyone like himself should now think his task is done. In his speech in moving the resolution on reforms at the Moderate Conference, Mr. Banerjea exultantly declared to his followers that "their hour of triumph had now come!" We do not know much about the feelings of Mr. Banerjea's followers, but Mr. Banerjea himself is quite welcome to the "triumph" and to declare that he and his gallant band have "saved" the Reform Scheme, despite the fact that a lot of what he and his colleagues of Moderate persuasion had framed has gone overboard.

Moderates and the Punjab.

While the Congress can very well afford to treat with tolerance the reiterated attacks made by "Moderate" leaders against the Congress Sub-Committee for refusing to lead evidence before the Hunter Committee at Lahore, it is rather surprising that the Moderates, who seem to be so anxious to find out the truth about the Punjab atrocities, have not deemed it proper to resolve on sending a commission of investigation of their own to the scene of the tragedy. They are arranging to send a deputation to England to enlighten the public there, but it would have been more in the fitness of things if they, before undertaking this responsible task, had taken pains to enlighten themselves fully first. Again, what is it that leads the Moderate Conference to ignore the report of the Congress Sub-Committee on Punjab affairs, when in their resolution they advise their All-India Committee "to take such action as may be necessary on the publication of the report of the Hunter Committee?" This is like cutting one's nose to spite one's enemy. The report of the Congress Sub-Committee, is bound to be as least as vitally important, from the standpoint of truth, as the report of the Hunter Committee, if not more, seeing that no non-official evidence was at all led before the latter Committee. And yet the Moderates, in their "anxiety to know the truth" seem prepared to ignore the voluminous evidence collected by Messrs. Gandhi, Nehru and other leaders, because, forsooth, they are Congressmen!

ENORMOUS PROFITS OF LANCASHIRE COTTON COMPANIES IN 1919.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

The figures of 180 cotton companies in Lancashire show the profits for 1919 of £2,868,000 sterling on the share capital of £7,405,000.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM OSLER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

The death is announced of Sir William Osler.

(Sir William Osler was born in 1849 and was a student of Christ Church. He was Regius Professor of Medicine at Johns Hopkins University, (1885—1904). He was also Professor of the Institutes of Medicines, M'Gill University, (1874-84). He was the author of several noted publications, viz., The Principles and Practice of Medicine; Science and immortality, (1904) etc. He was also the Editor of "A System of Medicine (in 7 Vols.)

RD CHELMSFORD MUST GO

Correspondent.)
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to throw it away. They might call it improvement, or addition if they liked. The additional sentence in his amendment meant that they would on no account take the Act as disappointing. "Do not have, pray, a spirit of mental reservation in India towards those who are well disposed to you in the west," declared Mr. Gandhi. Then he was charged with obstruction. He would gladly preach obstruction if that meant a total abstinence from participating in a scheme with which they were disappointed. But he knew India was not yet ready for it.

APPEAL TO LISTEN TO KING'S PROCLAMATION.

The appealed to them to listen to the words of the King's Proclamation and co-operate with the King's officers with goodwill and energy. He did not understand the responsive co-operation preached by Mr. Tilak. Co-operation must not be calculated. He urged them to thank Mr. Montagu for what good he had done, although, Mr. Tilak added, they could not be unmindful of what he had failed in doing. Mr. Gandhi then repeated his remarks and the press correspondents from Madras could be observed plying their pencils with a delighted rapidity. He regretted the waste of the valuable time, but he was faced with a complete principle and he felt that to admit that the act was disappointing was to part with truth. He wanted co-operation. Messrs. Tilak and Das were the champions of obstructionists. The Indian culture demand trust in those who had extended the hand of fellowship. He implored Mr. Tilak, the author of the Bhagvat Gita commentary, to extend the hand of fellowship to hear Mr. Montagu.

The speech was not received with the usual warmth of applause, which is Mr. Gandhi's privilege to obtain, as he returned to his seat. Mr. Tilak remarked "but we shall carry our point." "I know you will," answered Mr. Gandhi, with that artless smile of his, which disarms personal opposition.

Mr. Jinnah followed Mr. Gandhi in a speech in English which was adroit, terse, and carefully phrased. Mr. Jinnah summarised the two opposing views. He rhetorically asked what were they to answer to the King's appeal to work together. Mr. Tilak himself telegraphed his responsive co-operation. What was his attitude now enquired Mr. Jinnah. He wants to make the utmost use of the act continued Mr. Jinnah then in the name of heaven, why not say so in the Congress resolution? Why there was a school in this country which wanted to obstruct the working of the Act. (Shout of "no" greeted this assertion.)

"I am glad to find you all want to co-operate", retorted Mr. Jinnah, and he declared he had every hope the statutory inquiry would come much earlier than the ten year's Act if worked in a spirit of co-operation. If they wanted to co-operate what objection could they have to Mr Gandhi's amendment. Was it diplomacy? no, it was shirking.

Shouts of protest answered this charge of "shirking".

"No," said Mr. Jinnah, "there must be something behind it."

"It is quite clear," answered a number of delegates amidst general laughter, and there was a wave of merriment in the whole pandal which took some time to subside.

"THANK MR. MONTAGU FOR NEGATIVE WORK."

As regards thanking Mr. Montagu, Mr. Jinnah said he agreed the thanks of the Congress should not be cheaply given. "But does not Mr. Montagu deserve them added Mr. Jinnah. He was no friend of Mr. Montagu. He had a tiff with him in the Joint Committee, but he believed in the principle of thanking any person who had rendered some kind of service, and Mr. Montagu had laboured as no other Englishman in England to-day could. Let us at least thank him for his negative work. He had defeated obstruction to Reforms. He had set to nought the Government of India despatch.

Mr. Jinnah was followed by Mrs. Besant who came forward to press her own amendment. She intended that many in India agree with the attitude the amendment proposed. It welcomed the action opening the gateway of freedom to India. It is the first substantial stage on the road. It asked the people to take the utmost advantage of its provisions, so as to reach the goal in the shortest possible time, and wanted them to record them—gratitude to Mr. Montagu and Lord Sinha. Mrs. Besant held that the act made the reach of the goal easier. There were only two ways of transferring power from autocracy to the people. They were on the one side reforms, on the other revolution. Three autocracies in Europe had fallen by violent revolutions. It they in India did not want revolution they must have gradual reform. You say the act is inadequate. In what sense is it so asked Mrs. Besant "Are you going to call the dawn of freedom inadequate? Can the dawn be so glorious and shining as the sun?"

Mrs. Besant rose to her accustomed eloquent heights, and appealed for a Reasonable understanding of the case. She agreed with the first clause of the resolution of Messrs. Tilak and Das. She had always said India was fit for self-Government, but she contended that the second clause was defective.

NATIONALISTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS REFORM RESOLUTION.

The question of reform is earnestly discussed in the various camps. Madras Nationalists appear to be indefatigable in their researches of "New India" files to point out the various shifting attitudes of Mrs. Besant, to what they regard her surprising and distrustful transition from the attitude of considering

RESOLUTION ON REFORM ACT

LIVELY DISCUSSION IN CONGRESS.

MEMORIAL OF JALLIANWALA BAGH TRAGEDY.

PANDIT MALVAYIA'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

the scheme unworthy to that of finding in it an exhibition of the colossal efforts of Mr. Montagu to give India a measure of real self-government. The Semitic origin of Mr. Montagu is utilised by some of her followers in support of the argument that he a Jew risked his political career to give India what he could best obtain from Parliament and therefore, if India has any political gratitude it must be shown to him than him for piloting the Bill through. Says Mr. Tilak "But are the thanks of the whole nation so cheap that they are to be showered on the author of an Act which you in a resolution declare to be disappointing unsatisfactory and, most important of all, inadequate?" All the phenomenal declamatory energy of Mr. Pal, all the incisive satire of Mr. Jitendra Banerjee, all the heavy artillery of argument which Mr. C. R. Das employs, are used in support of this Tilak contention and his views find whole-hearted adherents in the members of the Moslem League. Mr. Mohamed Ali is said to have yesterday evening declared among his friends that they must all support Mr. Tilak, as he thoroughly agreed that the Reform Act was inadequate. There is a phrase current among nationalist circles, which is a clear index of the manner in which they have attempted to win over the Moderate opinion on this matter. They dub those who persuade them to work up an enthusiasm for the appreciations of Mr. Montagu's work as "Irreconcilable Moderate." Nationalists realise that more than ninety per cent. of the delegates are with them and with the Tilak view and they are astonished that Mahatma Gandhi should in this matter evidence an obstinacy of conduct because the question is not of holy truth or of condemnation, as on the previous day, but simply one of abstention from enthusiasing over an Act which the Congress feel is capable of considerate improvement. There are still hopes that the national leaders will find it possible to avoid difference of opinions in open Congress on a point on which they know the real view of the overwhelming majority of the Congress. One could even say the whole of the Congress with infinitesimal Moderate dissentients is emphatically of one opinion.

At one-thirty, Mr. Syud Hossain introduced the resolution humbly beseeching His Imperial Majesty the King to recall Lord Chelmsford in view of the fact that he had completely forfeited the confidence of the people of this country. Mr. Syud Hussain, who spoke in English, briefly recapitulated the administrative records of Lord Chelmsford in India. He was astonishingly successful in piling up the most suitable and depreciatory adjectives in stigmatising the record alike on the score of sympathy and of ability. Lord Chelmsford had been a failure. In Lord Hardinge they had not only a Viceroy, but a statesman and Lord Chelmsford ought at least to have carried on the good work of Lord Hardinge. Other Viceroys had been unpopular owing to one policy or other, but Lord Chelmsford had the unique privilege of not having done anything that was not an insult to Indian opinion. The least they could do that day in the National Congress was to ask for his recall.

Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar from Madras seconded Mr. Syud Hossain in a speech which, unfortunately, suffered in estimation owing to its detective delivery.

Mr. Harisarvotamrao at last read out the "Hindu" editor's speech.

AN APOLOGIST FOR LORD CHELMSFORD.

Mr. B. N. Sarma, who followed, made up for the weakness of voice of the last speaker and in the most emphatic terms declared that from August 1916 he had been in the Imperial Council the bitter critic of the Chelmsford administration, but he demurred to the assertion that his whole administration was a failure. Mr. Sarma began to be interrupted when he asserted this. He was trying he said to put both sides before them. "There is no other side," was the loud cry from several quarters. In his opinion Lord Chelmsford had served India by introducing the principle that India had a right to protect her own industries.

An enterprising member of the press gallery hailing from Madras advised Mr. Sarma to addres them in particular as the assembly did not feel inclined to listen to him.

Mr. Sarma continued heroically to put the other side of the case, the case for Lord Chelmsford. The latter was a Conservative Liberal according to Mr. Sarma. He was rather too timid, but he had done his best. Had he not telegraphed his congratulations to Mr. Montagu on the Reforms Act. He had said to Mr. Sarma that he did not believe in mere sympathetic words but in actual good deeds. So he opposed the resolution.

MR. S. R. BOMANJI'S REPLY.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji followed Mr. Sarma and pointed out that Mr. B. N. Sarma had not addressed one positive fact in favour of Lord Chelmsford and regretted his misdirected zeal. He said:—"Does he not see that Lord Chelmsford's help to Indian industries, particularly leather, mean that England pockets the difference when she compels India to sell her leather goods, so that she can resell them to America and Europe? Which other country has put restrictions on the importation of gold and silver than India. Then, what has Lord Chelmsford done with regard to famine and pestilence. As regards the Hunter Com forced upon Lord Chelmsford by Mr. forced upon Lord Chelmsford by Mr. Montagu.

DR. KITCHLEW ON LORD CHELMSFORD'S VICEROYALTY.

Mr. Bomanji's speech was well received and the rise of Dr. Kitchlew to support the demand for the recall of Lord Chelmsford in a vigorous Urdu speech put it into particular good humour. He was sorry, he said, to find one Indian who could tolerate Lord Chelmsford. He did not want to speak at the present Congress, but when he heard Mr. Sarma he felt it his duty to tell them that what he felt the only adequate punishment of Lord Chelmsford was his impeachment. The suggestion was received by the audience with a wild outburst of applause. With a sad tremor in his voice Dr. Kitchlew pointed out how contemptuously revered friends like Malaviya were treated by Lord Chelmsford. He hoped there would be no difference of opinion in the demand at least for his recall. Dr. Kitchlew was photographed at the end of his speech.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S IRON RULE.

Mr. Jitendra Banerjea who followed him, said the President had originally asked him to oppose Mr. Sarma, but what did he find? Mr. Sarma's opposition amendment lay bruised, crushed and torn to pieces under the united ridicule of the assembly. As for himself he found the resolution too mild while Mr. Sarma found it too strong. He wanted Lord Chelmsford's dismissal and impeachment.

Mr. Mahibul Mahammad of Amritsar supported the resolution further on behalf, as he said, of young India. Speaking in Urdu he vehemently described how much Punjab had suffered owing to the incapacity of Lord Chelmsford to government. Are they to forget ever the enormity of the Rowlatt Act and the Indemnity Act—if not, how can they possibly tolerate Lord Chelmsford?

Mr. K. P. Sen Sinha from Darbhanga, who followed, said it was wonderful how only two Indians had given a certificate to Lord Chelmsford.—The Maharaja of Darbhanga and now Mr. Sarma. With united voice they ought to demand his recall.

Mr. Pal, whom the audience instead upon hearing, in a very short speech committed Lord Chelmsford to the judgment of humanity and to his God.

Mr. Satyamurthi followed and commiserated with the position of Mr. Sarma, who was landing on a solitary pedestal of sympathy for Lord Chelmsford. Under his iron rule not a single Nationalist paper in India remained unscathed. As regards his attitude to the Reforms it was that of an unkind stepmother.

Mr. Bhagat Ram Puri from Lahore, who followed Mr. Satyamurthi in Hindi, pointed out that Lord Chelmsford was the King-Emperor's servant. Let the King then suspend him at once and give him adequate punishment.

At 3-30 the speaking in suport of the Subjects Committee has not yet decided upon even half of the total resolutions to be submitted to the Congress and it is extremely likely that the Congres will continue its session into the next year and January 2nd 1920 even may not find its programme finished.

JALLIANWALA BAGH MEMORIAL.

The resolution, regarding the recall of Lord Chelmsford having passed, after a hasty termination of Mr. Chakrabarty's oration owing to the impatience of the assembly in listening to speeches in English, Pundit Malviyaji came forward to make a personal, special, "Independent" appeal concerning the Jallianwalla Baug site and announced that the whole scheme would cost five lakhs for the site and five lakhs for the buildings, but he was sure there would be no lack of financial help and there were tears in the assembly when the Pundit, in a voice which bore eloquent testimony to the misery he had witnessed, related the particularly hard cases in the tragedy. Even that morning a young widow of twenty-two had come to him. She had a daughter of nine and nobody in the world to look to for shelter, the husband having fallen a victim to the Dyer atrocities. He asked them, was it not their duty to shelter these poor orphans and widows. They had learnt in the most cruel manner the lesson of Hindu-Moslem unity. Tears streaming down his eyes, he described how when the bullets fell they fell upon Hindu and Moslem alike, how when men of substance and wealth and care were marched through public streets the same pair of handcuffs locked up the hand of the Hindu and the Moslem leaders. "They marched hand-in-hand, prisoners, of course, but, remember they marched that day to break through the fetters of Indian bondage. Henceforward the grief of the Hindu was the grief of the Muhamedan". He announced that Mr. S. R. Bomanji had promised Rs. 25,000, Lala Harkishan Lal Rs. 10,000, the wife of Lala Daulatram Rs. 5,000, while Mrs. Sarala Devi Chowdharani, who had given up the gold bangle of her right hand for the south African fund, now gives the other. Donations now pour in. Bombay coming in handsomely, Sheth Naramdass Purshotamdas giving Rs. 5,000 and Messrs. Jaswantrai and Sons, Bombay, Rs. 5,000. Among the list of donors announced were a large number of ladies, some paying cash on the spot, the money being sent across to the Punditji from all round the pandal.

CONGRESS TO MEET ON WEDNESDAY.

He then announced that the Congress would continue in session to-morrow, but he asked that only delegates should participate in order to facilitate the proceedings.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AMRITSAR, Dec. 31.

The sessions again adjourned to-day for the 4th time did important business such as the discussion on reforms still pending. Needless to say such prolongation is unprecedented on the recent annals of the Congress. Delegates especially from distant provinces are setting impatient but it is expected the sessions will be concluded to-morrow. The outstanding feature of to-day's proceedings was the discussion over the resolution for the recall of Lord Cnelmsford.

Standing originally in the name of Mr. C. R. Das the resolution was moved by Mr. Syed Hussain and seconded by Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar. The Hon. Mr. Sarma opposed it because he thought it of a sweeping nature and although the audience he addressed were not willing to subscribe to the arguments and points he advanced he was listened to without any serious interruption. A large number of speakers then followed in spirit of the resolution, practically all of them Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. Jitendralal Bannerji and Satyamurti vehemently attacking Mr. Sarma. Eventually when the resolution was put to vote only Mr. Sarma was seen voting against it.

Just before the sessions adjourned Pandit Malaviya made a passionate appeal in Hindi for funds for the Jallianwalabagh memorial. The appeal met with instant response, Mr. Bomanji heading with a subscription of Rs. 25,000. The Congress adjourned shortly after 4 o'clock and the subjects committee met an hour later. The proceedings are supposed to be private though details could be gathered in the streets of the town.

The Moslem League was at home to subject committee members in their pavilion outside the subjects committee.

There is considerable speculation as to the fate of the reforms resolution and the amendments texts of which were laid down in to-day's agenda. Mr. C. R. Das will set the ball rolling with the resolution reiterating the Delhi declaration that India is fit for full responsible Government and expressing the opinion that the reform act is inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing. Mr. Tilak is put down as a secondor of the resolution.

RECALL OF LORD CHELMSFORD.

AMRITSAR, Dec. 31.

Mr. Syud Hossain, in moving the resolution beseeching His Majesty to recall Lord Chelmsford from the Viceroyalty of India, said this resolution had the unique character of being acceptable o every one not only ter of being acceptable to every one not only try. The terms of resolution which said that Lord Chelmsford had completely forfeited the confidence of the people of India, was but a bare statement of facts and it was imperative in the national interests of the country that he should be immediately recalled, for, there was not a single man or woman in India that reposed the remotest confidence in Lord Chelmsford. In judging Lord Chelmsford it had to be remembered that his administration cannot be divorced from his personality. They have so far had many kinds of Viceroys, good, bad and indifferent, but have never had a Viceroy so lacking in ability, want of sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the people or far-sightedness. Lord Chelmsford was the unfittest person so far they have had for the exalted office of Viceroyalty. It was an undisputable historical fact that Lord Chelmsford's record of Viceroyalty was one continuous negation of what a Viceroy's record should be. Lord Chelmsford had completely failed. It was a mystery how he became appointed as Viceroy. The "Bombay Chronicle" had rightly asked at the time of appointment, "Who is this Lord Chelmsford?" He had earned an unenviable notoriety for a total lack of sympathy with the people, which they had right to expect from a representative of the Sovereign in India. From the beginning of his administration Lord Chelmsford had taken his inspiration from the bureaucracy and had played down to the worst traditions of the bureaucracy. From admitted facts at the time of Chemsford's Viceroyalty, India had been actuated by the utmost good-will to

strengthen the British connection, b
the course of his Viceroyalty Lord Ch
ford had driven India to the verge
despair. Lord Chelmsford had not do
single good. It is true his name has
linked with Mr. Montagu in the Montag
Chelmsford Report. That was thru
upon Lord Chelmsford undeserved g
ness. If he signed the original Re
Report with Mr. Montagu, it was more
to necessity than choice, for the mo
Mr. Montagu was out of
Lord Chelmsford at the first opportu
taken back his word by the resecti
despatch of March 5th? Nearly every
gle friend of India, man and woman,
to suffer indignities at the hands o
Chelmsford administration and he would
particularly refer to the deportation
Mr. Horniman and he could assure t
house that the inspiration, if not the or
came from Simla and was not done by
Bombay Government of its own m
Also the entire Indian Nationalist press
to suffer persecution under his regime
as for Lord Chelmsford's whole attit
towards the Punjab, if Sir Mic
O'Dwyer was responsible for the atroci
of the Punjab, Lord Chelmsford was eq
ly responsible as Viceroy. Instead of cu
ing Sir M. O'Dwyer, he gave him full
while it lasted and later backed his
all he was worth and Lord Chelm
should be bracketed equally
Sir M. O'Dwyer.

Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar seconded th
resolution. As he was unable to speak very
loudly, the members of the audience seated
at a distance could not hear him and began
creating a noise. Mr. Iyengar suggested to
the President that perhaps it would be con
venient for him to hand over what he had
written to the reporters and eventually
another Madras delegate read his address.
Mr. Iyengar said it would be an act of
supreme unwisdom on the part of his Ma
jesty's Government to allow Lord Chelmsford to
continue in office at a time of the introduc
tion of the Reforms. Whatever there was
of value in the Reforms, would be reduced i
the Viceroy, who did his best to whittle dow
the scheme was allowed to introduce them.

MR. SARMA'S DEFENCE OF LORD CHELMSFORD.

The Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma, rising to
oppose the motion, said he wished to plac
before the Congress [illegible]

based on his attitude towards the Pu
he would have no quarrel on the su
but they have precluded themselves
doing so by resolving yesterday to
the report of non-official and official
quiry. He himself had not for the
four years been able to see eye to ey
Lord Chelmsford's Government and i
Imperial Council he had opposed the
of 100 and 45 millions to Great
on the ground that India should ha
representative institutions. He ha
opposed the Rowlatt and Indemni
lation, but he did demur to the
that Lord Chelmsford's administrat
been a total failure or had not been p
tive of a single good measure. He
understand their saying that when
good and bad measures of Lo
ford were balanced, his bad mea
more and the scale went against
not the total condemnation. Lord C
ford's Viceroyalty had been a contin
troublous period of war, famine and
lence and difficult currency problems.

Continuing, Mr. Sarma said he wa
there to defend Lord Chelmsford's p
or justify it and proceeding to recoun
good actions of Lord Chelmsford's
tration Mr. Sarma said serdiff was du
Lord Chelmsford's Government for in
ing the excise cotton duty. He also
duced the principle of the right of
to protect her industrial interests
the rest of the world by the Raw
Act. It was also due to Lord Chelm
that the contract for running the Ea
dian Railway was renewed for a sho
rod only. Lord Chelmsford had
for Indian interests—whether he succee
or not. Lord Chelmsford also expedi
the furtherance of the industrial int
of India by appointing a special c
deal with the recommendations of
dustrial Commission. Credit w
to Lord Chelmsford for supporting
karan Nair in liberalising the or
actionary Patna University Bill.
worked much for getting Indian
sions in the Army and
had to overrule
and to unders
attitude towards the
remember he was a
wishing to do justice In
Mr. Montagu was pr
Lord Chelmsford signe
ford Report. Then in
Montagu and Lord Chelm
advisers, thought he would
thing by India by introdu
guards in the Reforms
despatch of March 5th.
military his revealed by
November 25th to Mr. Mont
would cooperate in giving effect to
Committee's recommendations an
that the Reforms Bill be passed in
It had to be remembered in Lord C
favour that when five Provincial
ments were totally against the
Dyarchy or the introduction of re
Lord Chelmsford's Government st
strongly and no one could say wh
have happened if Lord Chelmsford
with the Provincial Governor's
proposals. These represented what
said in favour of Lord Chelmsford.
of course, true Lord Chelmsford
weakness of supporting his advisers
quently his action varied according
nature of his advisers, but it did n
to more. There can, of cou
the Punjab. He has him
Chelmsford, continued M
administration of justice

(Continue

LORD CHELMSFORD MUST GO.

(Continued from page 7.)

nd brought into such contempt as the nistration of the Punjab during the dis- nces. In the course of a private conver- n Lord Chelmsford had told the speaker he did not believe in the mere expres- of sympathetic words, but believed only mpathetics acts. As regards the Punjab Chelmsford's motto seems to have been men on the spot liberty to seal with the tion arising and then after all has been to ascertain by impartial enquiry and deal with them as the committee may mmanded and they had the Hunter Com- ee enquiry into the disturbances. That the only way he could explain Lord msford. Lastly they had to remember ord Chelmsford had inquired the odium glo-India in releasing Mrs. Besant. ding, Mr. Sarma repeated he could had no quarrel with the Congress if asked Lord Chelmsford recall on the unjab question, but they had decided to a t the report of the Hunter and Non- ial Commission and hence he had put the side of the case before them. Mr. was heard patiently except for one or mild interruptions.

REPLY BY MR. BOMANJEE.

. S. R. Bomanjee, immediately following Sarma, said he was originally put on genda as a supporter but in view of what Sarma had said he would devote his at- ion to what Mr. Sarma had said in favour ord Chelmsford. It was a futile case that Sarma had put up on behalf of Lord Chel- ford. Still, said Mr. Bomanjee, he would ply to Mr. Sarma point by point. Be- re doing so, he would make bold to say, said r. Bomanjee, that Mr. Sarma was the only itary individual who did not think Lord helmsford deserved recall or forfeited the untry's confidence not only in Congress but lso in the country. As to Mr. Sarma's argu- nt that Lord Chelmsford was responsible r the imposition of the duty or cotton, they n Bombay knew better than Mr. Sarma emed to know and the real fact was that efore Lord Hardinge sailed the Government hich means the Government of India and the ome Government had reached the con- usion and the Government of India had ob- ined sanction for the imposition of the cot- duty. It was before the assumption of Viceroyalty by Lord Chelmsford. Only the nominal honour of publicly declaring the cotton duty was left to Lord Chelmsford. As regards the tall talk of preferential tarif, Mr. Bomanjee asked if people know who were the real consumers of India's raw hides and ins. It was America and by giving a re- of 10 to 15 per cent. to Great Britain and against America, and other countries, the Government ia were penalising India because tra- Britain and others parts of the gained a profit of ten to fifteen per merely transferring goods from Indian ts to American consumers. Turning to tement that the contract for having the ndian Railway under Company manage nly for 5 years was due to Lord Chelms- le otherwise it would have been for iod, Mr. Bomanjee said the case for cancellation of company manage- very strong and only if Mr. Sarma olleagues in Council had put up a ght with Sir Abrahim Rahimtoola. ould not have had given this temporary of life to Company management. Mr. had referred to difficult currency prob- ued Mr. Bomanjee. Could he one single country which put a the import of gold during war? country put a duty on export of gold llowed free import and encouraged im- f gold, but instead, in India they allowed , prohibited import, placing a duty on . Was this the way in which Lord ford's Government cared for Indian Mr. Sarma had pleaded for Lord ord, saying that his period of Viceroy- as been one of pestilence, war and Now can Mr. Sarma explain, asked manjee, what Lord Chelmsford's Gov did to meet pestilence, especially in- It was an admitted fact that the ment of India did nothing seriously nteract the effects of the influenza epe- it had claimed innumerable ms and what has the Govern- of India done to avert famine in Ben- Their policy has resulted in famine and for jute cultivators. During pre- the price of one maund of jute was n Rs. 50 and the Calcutta European hants trading in gunny bags and and raw jute amassed unheard of ut at what cost and whose cost? their fortune on the complete ruin cultivating jute and the Govern sponsible for it, for of jute to six and the export of s the Government of tributory cause to the they had to thank Sir Sankaran Nair will be with the asked for Lord Chelms r. Sarma had talked of pporting and standing by was not Sir Sankaran ord Chelmsford and was esign because he met with e in Lord Chelmsford and Nair's being forced to go had Lord Chelmsford to thank for. Chelmsford being the joint-author ntford Report Lord Chelmsford was illing or intellegent author of it dit to Lord Chelmsford on that entirely undeserved. The whole ue to Mr. Montagu. As to the ission, he could say it for a as forced on the Viceroy and t of India. Here, Mr. Boman must say that both the Moderate deputations were pressing on the necessity for an inquiry refused amnesty and said they that the leaders should suffer if by the Committee and thus united voice of all the Indian England Mr. Montagu got the ion appointed by the unwil- India. Mr. Bomanjee that even leaving alone Lord Chelmsford undoubted responsibilities for the Punjab atrocities his records was now damning enough to justify the resolution.

INDICTMENT BY MR. JITENDRALAL BANERJEA.

Mr. Jitendralal Banerjea speaking in further support of the resolution, said Mr. Sarma's opposition stood uttedly discredited in the whole Congress. Excepting Mr. Sarma there was none else to do reverence to Lord Chelmsford. Both Mr. Sarma and him self had one point in agreement as regards the resolution and that was their mutual dislike for it. Mr. Sarma thought the resolution went too far, while he thought it was too mild and halting in nature. The soft resolution before the Congress regarding Lord Chelmsford's recall bore testimony to the milk of human kindness that flows in Indian hearts. Left to himself he would have asked for the instant dismissal of Lord Chelmsford and his impeachment and trial before the High Court of Parliament for high crimes and misdemeanours against all laws and cannons of human society. Mr. Sarma had told them that his career in the Council had been one of opposition to many acts of Lord Chelfmsford's Government. What miracle had happened to make Mr. Sarma put forward a specious plea for Lord Chelmsford? Mr. Sarma had referred to a private conversation with the Viceroy. They, ordinary individuals, could not be Imperial Councillors, they did not, enjoy the private conservations with Viceroys, but the substance of this particular private exchange of confidences was said to be that Lord Chelmsford said he believed in sympathetic acts and not mere expressions of sympathy. What were those sympathetic acts, that they may console themselves with them and put up with the unsympathetic words of Lord Chelmsford? Were those acts sympatretic of Lord Chelmsford reflected in the Rowlatt Act the Indemnity Act or the abuse and misuse of the Defence of India Act and Press Act or connivance at the massacre at Jallianwalla bagh sympathetic.

SUPPRESSION OF NEWS OF ATROCITIES

Mr. Sarma was an acute debater and has explained Lord Chelmsford's attitude towards the Punjab by saying that perhaps Lord Chelmsford believed in giving a free hand to provincial administrations in meeting the disturbance and then hold an impartial and searching inquiry and mete out punishment to the official offenders Mr. Sarma had also claimed that Lord Chelmsford should not be condemned for the responsibility for the Punjab atrocities, because they have resolved to defer judgment till the reports of the non-official and official enquiries were published. Well he would concede all that but still what explanation had they to give for the fact that in regard to the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre after the dead were in the grave and the groans of the dying and the dead had been hushed after eight months had elapsed the Secretary of State stated from his place in Parliament that he had no report or account of what happened at Jallianwalla Bagh, or the Punjab in detail till the time of speaking. What was Lord Chelmsford's reply to the charge of suppression of news not only from the Indian public but also from the British public and in particular, from His Majesty's Minister for India Mr. Montagu. For this sin of omission alone any Minister in England would have been immediately sacked and, after all, what did the resolution before them declare? It only said as Lord Chelmsford had forfeited the confidence of the people of India they desired his recall and there was no question at all before them that there was any isolated and appreciable action of Lord Chelmsford. Would Mr. Sarma say he still had confidence in Lord Chelmsford? If so, he stood alone by himself, there was no other Indian man or woman who reposed the remotest confidence in Lord Chelmsford. In Bengal it was due to Lord Chelmsford's Government that more than 1,500 youth were still rotting in jail under the defence of India Act orders, without being brought to trial or any changes being formulated against them. The least that should be done was to recall Chelmsford. As to whether an impeachment will follow rested with the House of Commons in England and he did not know whether they will rise equal to the occasion, repudie the Jallianwalla Massacre and the Punjab atrocities and redeem their humanity. Whether the Commons will do its duty and impeach Lord Chelmsford or not, he stood impeached before the bar of humanity and the world.

TRIED TO KILL POLITICAL LIFE:

Dr. Kitchlew said he never expected that he would be present before that vast gathering to speak, but as he was now present there and had heard Mr. Sarma speaking in favour of Lord Chelmsford's administration he thought he should come forward and speak out the truth that Lord Chelmsford should not only be recalled, but impeached before Parliament. Lord Chelmsford had not an iota of sympathy for the people of India. He had taken away all the liberties of the people and tried to kill political life in India. It was he who had helped to get the Rowlatt Act passed and he had insulted Pandit Malaviya in the Imperial Council when he opposed the Rowlatt and Indemnity Acts. When they first heard the name of Lord Chelmsford people truly said that he was a third rate man. It was true that Lord Chelmsford had some hand in the Montagu-Chelmsford reform scheme, but it was he who had also signed the despatch of March 5th propounding reactionary proposals. He asked the audience to pass the resolution unanimously. He would, moreover, ask them to pass a resolution for his impeachment, but if they could not do that, they must accept the resolution.

Maqbal Mohmed said he had come forward to support the resolution on behalf of the young men of India. Lord Chelmsford was thinking of interning Mrs. Besant when Indian soldiers were shedding their blood in France and Flanders. They could not approve of the administration of Lord Chelmsford who was responsible for the passing of the Rowlatt Act. Lord Chelmsford never cared to sympathise with the people of the Punjab nor did he ever go to see what was happening during the days of Martial Law. By his policy of repression and want of sympathy he had forfeited the confidence of the people and, therefore, he must be recalled. He heartily supported the resolution.

Mr. B. C. Pal, in further supporting the resolution said as he was himself a sufferer under the Chelmsford regime, being excluded from Delhi and Punjab and prevented from rendering services to his brethren in these provinces, he wished to refrain from coming forward to support the resolution as it may be said he was smarting under a sense of personal wrong. He would, therefore, leave Lord Chelmsford to the judgment of his (Indian) people and his (Lord Chelmsford's) people (British public.). He would also leave Lord Chelmsford to the judgment of his own conscience, in his retirement and to the judgment of his God.

MR. SATYAMURTHI'S REPLY TO MR. SARMA.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi in further supporting the resolution said he was there to tell them that Madras was unanimous with the other province; in demanding the recal of Lord Chelmsford and repudiating Mr. Sarma's futile and factitious opposition. When the Viceroy was in Madras, the Premier Club, the Cosmopolitan Club, had refused to extend welcome to him to a social party even. Under Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar's lead the Provincial Congress Committee, Madras did not extend the usual welcome to him and the Madras Mahajana Sabha inspite of Mr. Sarma did not offer anything more than a bald welcome as the King-Emperor's representative. Madras with one voice demanded the recall of Lord Chelmsford. India has had many bad Viceroys as a Dalhousie and Hastings, but Lord Chelmsford outdid them by repeating in spite of the dawn of the 20th century the deeds done by his predecessor fifty years ago. As Mr. Sarma says, he would leave alone, the question of Lord Chelmsford's responsibility and still declare that Lord Chelmsford's Viceroyalty proved a miserable failure. Lord Chelmsford reply to the press deputation was offensive and insulting and unworthy of and unbecoming a gentleman and the provisions of the Press Act have been so grossly abused that there was not almost a single paper which was not bruised by the Press Act. Lord Chelmsford was also the author of the Rowlatt Act which led to the resignation of Mr. Sarma for twenty-four hurs and certainly Mr. Sarma sympathises with the Congress if its anger at Lord Chelmsford's mal-administrations did not so easily cool down and as to his part in the Reforms, Lord Chelmsford had all along been a step mother to it and it was he that sent the reactionary Memorandum behind their back and thanks to Sir Sankaran Nair it was consigned to the waste paper basket and the Nineteen Members' Memorandum took its place. In the reactionary despatch of 5th March, Lord Chelmsford ate every word of what he had written in the original Montagu Report. Lord Chelmsford was directly responsible for the resignation of Sir Sankaran Nair and th ethree definite accusations against Lord Chelmsford are firstly that he applied Martial Law to the Punjab without justification, for which alone he ought to be impeached and tried; secondly, while the people of the Punjab have been vigorously protesting against the O'Dwyer regime, Lord Chelmsford met it by extending his tenure of office as Lt.Governor, thirdly, he had not yet visited the Punjab to ascertain matters for himself. He would, therefore, impeach, Lord Chelmsford of having sullied the honour and name of the people of India and like Mr. Pal he was content to leave Lord Chelmsford to the judgment of God, If Mr. Montagu was anxious if His Majesty would see his Proclamation given effect to by the people and the Reform Act worked with goodwill, the least they can do was to recall Lord Chelmsford immediately and send him to his well deserved obscurity as a subaltern pending his impeachment.

MR. CHAKRABARTY'S SPEECH.

Mr. B. Chakrabarty in further supporting the resolution said he would put seriatim some of their charges against Lord Chelmsford. Even leaving alone Lord Chelmsford's responsibilities for the Punjab atrocities the first and foremost charge was that Lord Chelmsford's Govt. totally misused the provisions of the Defence of India Act which was purely intended to be used to meet war emergencies. Instead it was used for political purposes. It was under the Defence of India Acts that orders were passed restricting Mr Tilak, interning Mrs. Besant and Ali Brothers. The administration of the Press Act, and the externment of Mr. Horniman were the further unpardonable acts of mal-administration. Mr. Chakrabarty dealt with the various other acts of Lord Chelmsford's regime and concluded commending the resolution.

Mr. Bhagat Ram Puri (Punjab) supporting the resolution declared that Chelmsford was not fit to hold office further.

The resolution was put to the vote and declared carried.

JALLIANWALLA BAGH TRAGEDY.

After this resolution had been passed Pandit Malaviya made a stirring appeal in Hindi for funds to buy the Jallianwalla Baugh. The Pandit said they had passed a resolution to build memorial at Jallianwalla a resolution to build a memorial at Jallianit would be a national memorial to commemorate the sacrifice of those men who had given up their lives. They should not cherish any ill-feeling against General Dyer or his massacre when visiting the walla Bagh. They must remember that noble sacrifice and true patriotism of those persons who had been killed there. They should remember the memorial as a sacred place and not as a place of massacre. He announced that fifteen annas of the shares of land had already been acquired from the owners of Jallianwala Bagh. Ten lakhs of rupees were required for the memorial and he thought it was not a big sum and that they would help to their utmost. Pandit Malaviya hoped they would not forget the widows and orphans, those who had been rendered destitute and asked that they should also be provided with funds. He eulogised the services of Mr. Tewari of the Seva Sadan in this respect and thanked all those who had helped in the cause. He was confident that funds would not be lacking and that money would come from men and women. Jallianwalla Bagh had united the hearts of Hindus and Musalmans and Sikhs. The blood of the innocent had created a new spirit that had raised the nation.

Pandit Malaviya then recounted the administration of Martial Law and pointed out how people were put to untold miseries and indignities. Hindus and Mahomedans were children of the same soil. They should never forget that. Pandit Malaviya announced that Mr. S. R. Bomanji had promised Rs. 25,000, Mr. Harkishen Lal Rs. 10,000, Mrs. Satyapal Rs. 500, Mrs. Daulat Ram Rs. 500, Mrs. Sarala Devi one gold ornament, Mr. Naran Das Anandji Rs. 1,000, Diwan Mangal Sen Rs. 1,000, Mr. Harbhangwan Das of Karachi Rs. 500, Mrs. Mohan Lal, the wife of Mohan Lal who was killed at Jallianwalla Bagh Rs. 500, Mr. Abbas Tyabji Rs. 1,000, Seth Narain Das Purshottam of Bombay Rs. 5,000, Mr. W. T. Halai Rs. 1,000, Messrs. Jaswant Rai and Sons of Bombay Rs. 5,000, Babu Jairam Das of Cawnpore Rs. 2,500, Lachman Das Bhola Nath Rs. 500 and Diwan Chand Apur of Amritsar Rs. 2,000. Numerous other smaller subscriptions amounting to some thousands were also announced. The Congress then adjourned at 4-15 p.m. till to-morrow and it was announced that at to-morrow's sessions no visitors would be allowed.

The Congress on Wednesday agreed to the following resolution moved from the chair:—This Congress is of opinion that it is impossible to have real peace in India until the legislation popularly known as the Rowlatt Act, which was passed in the face of unanimous opposition in the country is repealed and it, therefore, respectfully urges upon the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to advice his Majesty to veto the said Act or otherwise to secure its repeal.

The following two resolutions were also put from the chair and carried unanimously:—This Congress enters its emphatic protest against the action of Government of India in prematurely passing the Indemnity Bill even though acts in respect of which indemnity was granted were to be subject of investigation by an official inquiry and in spite of the strong opposition by the Press, numerous public bodies, and non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council.

In view of the fact that full effect has not yet been given to the general amnesty clause of the gracious Proclamation of his Majesty the King-Emperor and that persons in the Punjab tried by Martial Law commissioners, summary courts, area officers, and tribunals constituted under Defence of India Act and detenues, deportees, and all political prisoners in Bengal and other parts of India including Andamans have not been released, this Congress expresses the earnest hope and trusts that fullest effect will immediately be given to the letter and spirit of the Royal command.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 31.

The Congress session was timed to begin at 11 o'clock, but half an hour after the appointed time Mrs. Besant announced that the President had sent word that he would be a little late and had proposed that Mr. Abbas Tyabji should take the chair. Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhuri translated what Mrs. Besant said and asked the gathering if it consented to the proposal. The Congress signifying its approval, Mr. Tyabji took the chair and the proceedings then commenced with the recital of a number of poems on the subject of Jallianwalla Bagh. Mrs. Besant then read a poem sent by Mrs. Naidu entitled "By love serve one another." Another individual then stepped up to the rostrum to reciter another song when Mr. Satyamurthi rose to a point of order and addressing Mr. Tyabji pointed out that a large number of people had come from distant places on national business and had already been detained two hours later than usual and said that it was not fair to them to waste further time by treating them to music without taking in hand the heavy business before them. They were not children to be kept amused with poems and songs. It was five minutes to twelve when Mr. Satyamurthi intervened and the would-be reciter was then called back and the business on the agenda was then commenced.

APPRECIATION OF SIR S. NAIR'S ACTION

Dr. Satyapal moved:—"That this Congress places on record its grateful appreciation of the action taken by Sir Sankaran Nair in resigning his office as Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India as a protest against the policy pursued by the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab in maintaining the martial law administration in the Punjab in supersession of the ordinary courts of justice in the province."

Dr. Satyapal said that the Rowlatt Act was thrown on their shoulders. In the face of hundreds of repressive acts the Punjabees could not forget Martial Law, they could not forget how boys were flogged in the public streets, the Punjabees could not forget the Martial Law which had rendered a thousand homes desolate, they could not forget that the people of Amritsar were deprived of water and the electric supply even. They shed their precious blood in defence of the British Empire and against the Martial Law Sir Sankaran Nair, a worthy son of the Motherland, protested and opposed, strongly and emphatically. A foreign Government could never be sympathetic. Neither Lord Chelmsford nor General Dyer could understand the difficulties of Indians. Had General Dyer had any sympathy with Indians he could never have killed even children in Jallianwala Bagh. When such things were happening and when Lord Chelmsford was showing such want of sympathy, Sir Sankaran Nair could no longer carry on with any sense of self-respect and he had no other way but to resign as a protest. With these words he put the resolution before them for their consideration.

Mr. N. S. Ramswami Iyengar (Madras), seconding the resolution, said Sir Sankaran Nair stood like a lion in the Council Chamber when surrounded by officers of the stamp of Sir William Vincent. While Mr. Iyengar was speaking, Pandit Motilal Nehru arrived and took the chair. Continuing his speech Mr. Iyengar said that unlike his official brother the Viceroy, Sir Sankaran Nair visited the Punjab and saw things for himself and came to the conclusion that Martial Law was unnecessary and uncalled for. He protested in vain took the only honourable course open to and resigned.

Mr. W. T. Halai (Bombay), supporting the resolution, said that there in the Punjab they wanted to rule by Martial Law and forgot themselves. He had the fullest faith in British justice, but not in the sort of Martial Law they had. Sir Sankaran Nair took the only honourable course.

The resolution was carried.

JALLIANWALLA BAGH TRAGEDY.

Pandit Gokarnath Misra moved that:—(a) This Congress offers its respectful condolence to the relatives of those persons, whether English or Indian, who were killed and its sympathy to those wounded or incapacitated during the April disturbances. (b) This Congress further resolves that the site known as the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar be acquired for the nation and be registered in the names of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru as trustees and that it be used as a memorial to perpetuate the memory of those who were killed or wounded on the 13th day of April last during the massacre by General Dyer and in order to give effect to the intention of Congress the following are appointed a committee:—The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Swami Shradhanand, Dr. Kitchlew and Lala Harkishen Lal, with power to devise the best method of perpetuating the memory of the dead, to have a proper scheme of trust prepared and to collect subscriptions for the purpose and otherwise to carry out the object of the trust.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. KELKAR AT JALGAON.

HIS VIEWS ON REFORM BILL.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar had been in Jalgaon on his way to Amritsar Congress. On 2nd December Mr. G. K. Patwardhan gave a pan-supari entertainment in honor of his arrival He was received with great enthusiasm. Under the auspicious of the District Association and under the Presidentship of Mr. N. H. Limaye he delivered a lecture the same day, at 8-30 p.m. on his experience in England during his recent visit. During course of his speech referring to the Reform Bill, he said: "I am not now going to discuss the merits of the bill, but I cannot proceed further without observing that the Bill does not give all we want and all we deserve. We shall have to continue the agitation till we get all that we want. What we have secured is simply an entrance in the fortress of the political rights. Although Mr. Montagu is our opponent in matters of political rights still we must admire his moral courage with which he brought the Bill to a successful end. Mr. Montagu has been striving for India since 1917 and I think it is our duty to admire the sincerity and courage with which he has been working for India. Now as some rights have been given to us we must show not only that we are able to undertake the responsibility but even that we deserve many more rights and that we are able to undertake still greater responsibilities, and I hope we will be able to do that."

AGITATE CHIEFLY IN INDIA.

Referring to his experiences in England he said: "During my short stay in England I found that it is very much advantageous to have an agitation in England for securing political rights for India. If sufficient money is spent, and if the movement is properly conducted in England, it is to the great advantage of India. But I do not at all mean to say that movement or agitation in England alone will have any effect. The general public of England, is quite in the dark as to India are concerned. The members of the British Parliament also are completely apathetic so far as Indian political matters are concerned. But I must tell you that every Englishman knows how many mills there are in India, commodities can find a good market in India, and which raw materials can be secured from India for English industry. I must not fail to tell you here that political movements and agitations in England alone for the rights of India will have no effect. Our sacred and holy place of pilgrimage (Mecca or Benares) for securing political rights must be England. We must keep the responsible men of England informed of the political situation in India. Unless we make a substancial agitation in India, we cannot hope to achieve anything. An Englishman is not prepared to hear any one of us unless he knows that there is a strong substantial popular voice of Indian people at his back, and that he is a representative of a strong popular body. Unless we convince the English people that the men who go to England to move the public opinion of England in matters of political rights of India are representatives of a strong political body of India, they are not prepared to pay attention to them. In short, nine-tenths of our agitation must be in India and only one-tenth in England. The credit of the present Montagu Chelmsford Reform Scheme is due mainly to our agitation in India, and partly to our agitation in England. The leaders of the Moderate party asked for some rights and we asked for many more, and the responsible men in England thought that if they would not give at least what the Moderates asked, the Extremist leaders who were deputed by the strong and substantial political body of the Indian National Congress, would be completely dissatisfied. We think that the Moderate leaders were taken in confidence when framing the Bill. And if there would have been no agitation of the Extremist leaders, the Moderate leaders also would act have got anything.

In reply to a question from a member of the audience the lecturer said: "An Englishman is not easily excitable but when he is once excited he is far worse than an Indian" In reply to Mr. S. M. Sonalkar, pleader, the lecturer said: "We had to approach the Labour party to have our cause placed before the Parliament. The Liberal party was only nominal in Parliament and the Conservative party could not be approached and the Labour party placed our cause be-

THE F.

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ROME.—In the to M. Clemenceau Nitti said:—

M. Clemenceau's undertaken to give guing that Croatia party and on the to be considered from not from the point Furthermore the situa undergoing profound ceding that Fiume is Pact of London Signo. the fact that under the to be handed over to It trary to another stipula Pact Italy was left to alone (applause.)

Referring to the Adri to be *de facto* and had situation, Signor Italy which had honour in the war convinced th nothing unreasonable o Tittoni replying to the election as President of the cordial good-wishes Government on its noble guarding the rights of I that it was desired to a the war not in accordanc fees, but according to others.

SINN FEIN AC LIVERP

DISCOVERY OF ARMS AMMU

(Reuter's Te

Recd.

The Liverpool police volvers, cartridges, hand- quantity of literature all activity on behalf of Sin

SUPREME COUNC

REPORTED RAPPROC

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PARIS.—The Supreme formed of the *rajpramuk* from the allied and and has approved the bal assembly count Chinom It is at t will take the d of the pr will tions ordinary D'Orsay dr. partici pat It is not de tion of the n days and is from to-da

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ished. One re the accident t ma Davis, Du Mu refused to t the ing Committee and dis- gr ouble s th never mo o tha when soldiers sing songs as "Arow tunes. He s should have letters and that chaplains sing but t practicable be t grows as natu a for"

An intervalin i du ing candidates every hour w nest vi lage m ght a indigenous, as as tion that the al grow up a th which were rti the equivalent us exhibitions, anthi ment and mun ic for financial st.

Danger of an Orth

The first session h cd, no doubt, gi potentialities for a munity are evide direct its activities their mind the wants by Mr. Lansbury about the danger ou Lansbury did well people will know how to only the social ark rest content with Pari and opportunities benefit, arising out the Conference no d Great Britain. Mi Secretary of the Cont enough to grant a sub ect to the prear that a committee i less permanent bo in contemplation of those concerned in peo Leisure of the Pr. a port, moreover of ference is to be any rate, might tnstitution in Ir tions.

...LEGATIONS ...N MORALITY.

... BE EXCLUDED ...FRICA."

...E. AFRICAN WHITES.

...C. F. ANDREWS ...ONGRESS.

... practically no difference between ...al and the non-official view of ...orality among Europeans gener... Powys Cobb's quotation is as

... (i.e. the Commissioners) have al... stated in Chapter VII what we sub... final reasons against the betrayal to ...atic of any section of the African ... the responsibility for whose desti... fallen into our hands. Short of the ...ssion of the territory in question to ...ny, we can conceive of no transaction ...immoral, or more certain ultimately ...oil in ruin upon our own heads, than ... off Indian discontent at the expense ... natives of Africa. Such generosity ...e cost of others, and those our own ...dents, would be neither honourable nor

... India requires an outlet, there are ...empty spaces in Asia awaiting develop... to which it might now be practicable ...er to apply her energies without the ...nty of such evil results as must attend ...xploitation of the African by the Asia...

A GROUNDLESS ATTACK.

...iemen of the Congress, if there had ...ny valid grounds for this attack upon ...oral character of the Indian community ...ld not have hesitated to expose the ... On a former occasion in Fiji I had to ...is very thing with regard to Indians ...ring under the indenture system. I did ...hrink then, as you all know, from tell... ...ou its plain, unvarnished truth. But ... after the most careful examination on ...pot, I am convinced that the attack is ...dless in its main challenge. I have found ...oung Gujeratis, who now form the main ... of ... that have come from India to ... Africa, leading a domestic and social life ...n, taken as a whole, is a credit to their ...erland. I cannot do more, in this letter, ... state emphatically this conclusion to ... I have come.

...t had been possible for me I should have ...ned myself to lay before you the whole ... But I must proceed immediately to ... Africa. I trust that you yourselves, ...men, will accept the challenge and up... ...he character of the children of the ...rland. I trust also that you will pro... ...oth at the Congress itself, and at the ...ia Muslim League and throughout the ... and breadth of India, against this ...te policy to exclude Indians, on the ... of moral unfitness, from the whole of

C. F. ANDREWS.

...asa, British East Africa,
...mber 12th, 1919.

...SOLUTION OF CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATIONS.

...llowing are extract from the January ... (1919) of the Convention of Associa... British East Africa.

...llowing resolutions were unanimously ... with reference to the petition re: ...s:—

... Convention wishes to point out to the ...ment that during the discussion of the ...n re: Indians, as also those affecting ...tive peoples of this country, they had ...istance of four Missionaries, one being ... Catholic and three being from the ...nary Conference, which was sitting in ...bi at the same time as the Convention.

... whereas our Nation has assumed res...lity for the future of the indigenous ...rican peoples and of the countries they

... whereas our National ideals of enlight... and progress are crystalised in our ...n western civilization and it is our ... make sure that the best contained ... is readily avaliable for the needs of ...ng Africa,

... whereas the maintenance of this coun...nds entirely on the prestige and force ...cter of the white man,

... whereas certain Indians have entered ...try as traders, clerks and artizans,

... whereas these people follow in all ...civilization which is eastern and in ...pects repugnant to ours,

... whereas their social status brings them ...uently into contact with the African ... subjects him to intimate personal ... antagonistic to the ideals of the

... whereas the African has shown that he ...s latent qualities which under western ...e hold promise of material develop... ...d an aptitude for filling various needs ...try, more particularly those which ...e use of mechanical appliances,

... as Indian competition denies him ...s to ambition and opportunities ...ent,

... as the Indian community in this ... agitating for adult suffrage and ...ns seek to gain control over the ...he country,

... the Imperial Conference at a meeting held on July 24th, 1918, considered the matter of reciprocal migration between India and other component parts of the Empire, and passed four resolutions, of which the principal is as follows:—

"It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth including India that each should enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any other communities"

and thereby recorded as the final judgment of the British Commonwealth that the principle of self determination shall govern immigration and the composition of populations.

RESTRICT ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

We, the Convention of Associations, representing the White Community of the country pray his Excellency the Governor to approach the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, so that the functions thus solemnly pronounced to be inherent in the Government of this British Community may be exercised by declaring forthwith that the right of self-determination rests with the European Government of this country acting for the Europeans and in trust for the Native peoples and should ask the Secretary of State to rule that the position should not be prejudiced by giving any system of Franchise to Asiatics nor by allowing them to acquire land except in townships on short leases, nor by the employment of Asiatics in Government work and that steps should be taken at once to restriet Asiatic immigration in order that this stronghold of European Colonization in Central Africa may stand beside her sister Colonies in their Asiatic Policy.

And further we beg his Excellency the Governor to make known to the Imperial Conference, through the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, our earnest petition that to the conquered territory, formerly called German East Africa, the same policy towards the Asiatic be applied; for the indigenous peoples of this country and of the conquered territory are of the same types even to the extent of tribes having been served (? severed) and economic relations centuries old, having been interrupted by the late artificial frontier. We can conceive, short of the retrocession of the territory to Germany, of no transaction more immoral and more certain to recoil on our heads than the betrayal to the Asiatic of a Section of the African peoples whose destinies have fallen into our hands and who at present are unable to protect themselves. We submit that to buy off Indian or other agitation at the expense of the Natives of Africa would be a policy neither wise nor honourable.

In view of the far-reaching issues involving the whole future of East and Central Africa, which are at stake, we, the Convention of Associations, representing the white community of East Africa, pray his Excellency the Governor, to make immediate application to the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the appointment of a Representative chosen by the British Colonists of this country, on the Imperial Conference.

DELEGATE TO THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

It was proposed, seconded, and carried, that this Convention very strongly urges that it has acquired the right to representation on the Imperial Conference.

And in the event of this being conceded that Lord Delamere should be nominated by Government to the post.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION REPORT.

The following are extract from Economic Commission Report of East Africa Protectorate, appointed by Sir Henry Conway Belfield, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief:—

The Hon. Mr. F. W. Major, C.M.G., Chairman; Major E. S. Grogan, W. A. Kempe, Esq., T. A. Wood, Esq., the Hon. Mr. P. H. Clarke, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hunter and E. Powys Cobb, Esq., Members.

We have left to the end what is perhaps the factor which more directly than any other affects the welfare of the Native—that is, the influence of the Asiatic.

It is hoped that the frank discussion of this subject will not cause offence, but it is one which calls for plain speaking.

Before the advent of the Imperial B. E. A. Company, Indians were established on the Coast, where they seized the opportunity afforded them by the abolition of slavery, to oust by loan and foreclosure the ancient Arab trade and civilisation of which Zanzibar was the centre. But except for occasional incursions by half-caste Baluchis, the interior was untouched by Indian influence till British control was effected. The introduction of the coolies employed on the construction of the Uganda Railway was the first connection of Indians with the interior. The employment of Indian labour for this work was due, it is believed, purely to considerations of convenience, and here it is instructive to note that not only did the capital cost of the Indian-built Railway work out excessively high—more than double the sum for which a reputable firm of British Contractors had offered to execute the task with African labour, but that the working costs per train mile of the Uganda Railway are higher than those of the railways of the South African Union, though the percentage of white men employed on the latter is more than twenty times as great.*

DECADENT CIVILISATION OF INDIA.

It may be permitted to question whether the authorities of the time realised the immense Imperial significance, for good or evil, of their action in promoting contact between the natives of East Africa and the decadent civilisation of India. The inevitable effect of the intervention of an intermediate race between European and African is that that race absorbs most of the occasions of personal contact with the African. Hence such intimate influences as the African of this country is at present receiving are mainly imparted to him by the Asiatic, and are predominantly Indian rather than British.

East Africa is in a somewhat different position from any other countries of Africa in respect of this problem.

The self-governing states of the Union, together with the Rhodesias, control Indian immigration, with a view to ultimate exclusion. In Natal, Indian labour was at one time introduced, but its introduction was subsequently agreed to have been a mistake, and drastic steps have been taken to limit and localise its effects.

In the African Protectorates under the Colonial Office, Indian immigration is not prohibited, with the result that in East Africa the immigrants have not been confined to the trading class, but have included coolies, clerks, artizans and mechanics. German East Africa was for long protected from this invasion, but latterly, for political reasons, considerable encouragement was given to Indians there.

It is the distinguishing peculiarity of this country that here the Indian plays the parts of clerk, artizan, carpenter, mechanic, etc., functions which the African is capable, with training, of performing, and does elsewhere perform, satisfactorily. The presence of the Indians, organised as they are to keep the African out of every position which an Indian could fill, deprives the African of all incentives to ambition and opportunities of advancement

It may be admitted that the Indian has played and still plays a useful part in opening up trade, stimulating the wants of the natives and inducing them to part with their products for purposes of export. For this service he is entitled to credit, but the essential point is that the same service might, with due encouragement, have been performed by the Native peoples.

In every direction, the sphere of the Indian in this country is not complemental but competitive with those of the European and African. Even in the minor sphere the European, if the Indian would submit to the civic, moral and commercial obligations current in European Society, has nothing to fear from Indian competition, the contrary theory, which formerly found favour in local governing circles, having been completely exploded by the history of the past thirteen years. But with the African, the case is different. He is not strong enough anywhere to stand against the competition of a more crafty race. So long as that race is organised to keep him in servitude, by shouldering him out of all the posts which lie in the path of his advancement, he must be content to remain a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water.

There are, therefore, strong economic reasons against the free admission of certain classes of Indians into the country.

There are unfortunately other reasons of even greater weight against all Indian immigration into this, or indeed any part of Africa.

Physically, the Indian is not a wholesome influence because of his incurable repugnance to sanitation and hygiene. In this respect the African is more civilised than the Indian, being naturally cleanly in his ways: but he is prone to follow the example of those around him. Plague, though said to be "endemic" in the country, has certainly been imported, if not originally, then on later occasions, from Bombay, and Indian quarters are almost invariably the foci of each successive outbreak. The same may be said of all dirt-born diseases. The Indian is everywhere the despair of the sanitarian; here he is a menace not only to himself, but especially to the natives of the country.

MORAL DEPRAVITY OF INDIANS.

The moral depravity of the Indian is equally damaging to the African, who in his natural state is at least innocent of the worst vices of the East. The Indian is the inciter to crime as well as vice, since it is the opportunity afforded by the ever-ready Indian receiver which makes thieving easy. If the Indian were eliminated, the number of offences against property, now high, would be reduced to manageable proportions.

The Empire is faced with a serious dilemma, which cannot be evaded. The choice lies between the vital interest of the African and the ambition of India. The presence of the Indian in this country is quite obviously inimical to the moral and physical welfare and the economic advancement of the native. The matter is one of the highest Imperial importance, and we regard it as imperative that the Empire should definitely decide, and that without delay, whether the welfare of the African is to be subordinated in his own country to political considerations and the pretensions of the more restless elements of India. Upon the decision as to East Africa, the future of the whole continent will largely depend, for if Indians are to be allowed to stream in at any one entrance in unlimited numbers, it will scarcely be possibly to localise them indefinitely in any particular territory.

Our own view of this question is that there can be no excuse for meting out to the African treatment to which India herself would never submit.

On purely economic grounds, we submit that the admission of the Indian was a cardinal error of policy. It involved the economic stagnation of the African throughout a large tract of Africa, and the consequent retardation of progress for the sake of what promised to be at best but a temporary convenience. In our view, the error ought gradually, but without unnecessary delay, to be rectified, by similar means to those by which the same error is being rectified in Natal.

The Railway and other Government Department should as quickly as possible replace Indian employees by Europeans in the higher grades and Africans in the lower. Further, Asiatics who are allowed to remain in this country should be obliged to conform to the same sanitary standards as Europeans as a condition of their residence here. It will probably be found that this will result in a great reduction in their numbers.

The Imperial Principle which is to control the migration within the Empire of different peoples has been finally laid down by the Imperial Conference in July last in the following terms:—

"It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth, including India, that each should enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any other communities."

It is therefore essential that a decision of policy in reference to East Africa should be come to without further delay, and that such decision shall be based upon the principle of self-determination, and shall consider only the interests of the indigenous native and Arab population and of the race responsible for the control.

It is our firm conviction that the justification of our occupation of this country lies in our ability to adapt the native to our own civilisation.

If we further complicate this task by continuing to expose the African to the antagonistic influence of Asiatic, as distinct from European, philosophy, we shall be guilty of a breach of trust.

*Note.—Particulars taken from:—
(1) Report of General Manager, Uganda Railway, year 1916-17, pp. 8, 20.
(2) Report of General Manager, Uganda Railways, year 1916, pp. 14, 118

MOULDERS' STRIKE.

REQUEST TO PREMIER FOR ENDING IT SOON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

The Boilermakers', Shipwrights' and Blacksmiths' Societies have telegraphed to the Premier requesting immediate action to end the Moulders' strike, which, the Unions declare, has paralysed industry.

Newspapers reinforce the appeal emphasising industrial dislocation also pointing out that no fewer than a hundred thousand workers have been thrown idle by the dispute in which they are not concerned. The negotiations last week broke down on the employers' stipulating, return to work of certain moulders at West Bromwich who struck as the result of a local dispute, involving rivalry between the skilled and unskilled Workers' Unions.

GERMAN REPLY TO ALLIED NOTE.

SIGNING OF PROTOCOL SUBJECT TO CERTAIN GUARANTEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

PARIS.—Von Lersner, the Chief of the German delegation, to-day called on M. Du Tasta, but did not deliver the German reply. It is believed that the Government in Berlin is disposed to sign the protocol subject to the guarantees of reduction in the amount of material required as compensation for the Scapa Flow.

The entire press regards yesterday's interview as decisive and anticipates early signing of the protocol.

DEPOSIT FOR RATIFICATIONS OF PEACE TREATY.

TENTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

Tentative arrangements have been made in Paris for the deposit of the ratifications of the Peace Treaty on January 5th.

MR. O' GRADY RETURNS TO COPENHAGEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

Mr. O'Grady will return to Copenhagen on January 3rd.

BOLSHEVIK OCCUPATION OF IRKUTSK RY. STATION.

KOLTCHAK'S TROOPS HOLDING TOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

NEW YORK.—A message from Peking states that the Bolsheviks report possession of the railway station of Irkutsk, while Admiral Koltchak's troops are holding the town.

DR. DILLON ON DUBLIN OUTRAGE.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

A message from Dublin states that in the course of interview, Dr. John Dillon said he considered that the incident of the attack on the Viceregal Lodge had no political significance.

JAPANESE BUDGET FOR 1920-21.

REMARKABLE INCREASE IN MILITARY EXPENDITURES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE)
LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

The Japanese budget for 1920-21 provides for replenishing the national defence, extension of railways, ports and roads, new middle-class educational institutions, encouragement of land cultivation and plan for State afforestation. The expenditure for the national defence has increased by ninety-nine million yen. The Army's new programme involves extraordinary expenditure amounting to 486 million yen spread over fourteen years to 1933. The extraordinary naval expenditure amounts to 863 million yen spread over to 1927 which, including the ordinary expenditure, permits the total naval expenditure of 160 million yen annually. The expenditure will be met by the increased income from the liquor taxes and the temporary suspension of the sinking fund.

PUNJAB HORRORS AND DYER.

"MORNING POST" SMELLS CONSPIRACY.

"DAILY NEWS" ON THEIR FINAL CONDEMNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

Commenting on further evidence before the Hunter Committee received by the mail the "Morning Post" pays a tribute to the courage of Colonel Frank Johnson and General Beynon in defending General Dyer's action. The journal says that the conspiracy to discredit General Dyer and Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who saved the situation in the Punjab, can be defeated only if those knowing and understanding the situation in India make the facts known to the British public.

The "Daily News" says that the evidence goes to prove the exceedingly dangerous condition in India when the outrage was perpetrated. Psychologically it explains how General Dyer's action was possible but it is the final condemnation of the act and administration condoned and even applauded it.

MEDICAL DEFICIENCIES IN AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

"PALL MALL GAZETTE'S" SCATHING COMMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" gives prominence to an article from an Indian correspondent dealing in particular with medical deficiencies in the Afghan campaign. Commenting on these deficiencies the "Pall Mall Gazette" says that the medical horrors of the early Mesopotamian campaign have been re-enacted and there can be no confidence in the Government of India, until an enquiry has disclosed what is so rotten in the state of Simla.

EXPENDING ARMY FUNDS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

SIR JOHN HEWETT'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

Sir John Hewett's report to the Army Council on Mesopotamia declares that there is no ground whatever for suggestion that the army funds were expended with a desire to provide for after-peace developments. They were uniformly expended with the primary object of securing efficiency and comfort of the force. The report suggests recovery from the civil administration of the total two million and seventy thousand sterling, of expenditure from the army funds on the schemes which will benefit the civil population or on undertakings or material which will be available for transfer to civil use. The report says that the only feasible suggestion for payment seems to be that when the Peace Conference has determined the future status of Mesopotamia, the Treaty should receive the equivalent in the Mesopotamian bonds in lieu of the assets taken over by the civil administration, the interest and sinking fund on which should be paid annually.

APPALLING CONDITION IN VIENNA.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF MEASURES TAKEN IN ENGLAND, FRANCE AND ITALY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

Newspapers have recently again been drawing attention to the appalling conditions in Vienna, where distress is most acute. It is now announced that immediate steps are being taken in England, France and Italy to give relief. Italy is sending grain and England large consignments of fats and other foodstuffs. It has also been arranged that Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slvia and Poland will release a large number of railway trucks for Austrian use. The measures, however, are purely temporary, as it is felt that nothing permanent can be attempted until America falls into a line with the Allies regarding their exenemies.

LORD JELLICO TO VISIT UNITED STATES.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CANADIAN NAVY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 1.

OTTAWA.—Lord Jellicoe will leave Canada this week on a short visit to the United States before sailing for South Africa. It is understood that Lord Jellicoe recommends for the Canadian navy six cruisers, six destroyers, ten or twelve submarines and a number of torpedo-boats and aeroplanes.

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319, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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S. S. "LIVERPOOL MARU" loaded with general merchandise

MADE IN BOHEMIA

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BENTWOOD FURNITURE—ENAMEL WARE—GABLONZ JEWELLERY—GLASSWARE—HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN UTENSILS—PAPER—PORCELAIN—POSTCARDS—TEXTILE FABRICS

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HORNBY ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

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Bombay Jewellery Mart

ANNUAL STOCK TAKING SALE FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY

Commencing 19*th December* 1919

English articles 15% Exchange
Indian articles 10 to 25% Reduction

A VISIT WILL CONVINCE YOU

Do not lose an opportunity

OF

Buying Present Christmas Cheap.

Tibetian Remedies.

Remedy I "NERVENA"—Guaranteed to cure—Nervousness. Brainfag, Diabetes (both Milletus and Insipidus) however obstinate. Price 25 tablets Rs. 2 only.
"ASTHMATIN"—A Sovereign Remedy for Asthma and its concomittants. Cure guaranteed. Re. 1-4 Per Phial.
Remedy VI "FATOMENTOR"—No more fat. Will reduce excess of fat in three weeks without impairing the general health in the least. Price Rs. 2 only.
Remedy III "DYSPEPTIN"—Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia, even hopeless cases cured. Price No. 1, 2, 3 Re. 1 each. Phial No. 4 Rs. 2 only.
V. P. and packing charges extra. See other remedies in booklet. Apply at once.

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Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

SPOT TONE AND PRICES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool Dec 30th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's price.
Dec	26.75
Jan	25.95
Feb	
Mar	24.72
April	
May	23.30
June	
July	22.66
Aug	21.34
Sept	
Oct	19.52
Nov.	

Prices have declined 45 to 50 points actual value

SILVER MARKET.

London, Dec 30th.

Bar Silver Spot	76 1/4
,, 2 Months hence	74 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st Dec. 1919.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	..	29.903 inches
Temperature of Air	.....	76.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.....	69.4 ,,
Dew Point	.....	65.7 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	.....	0.687 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	.....	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	.....	85.0 ,,
Minimum do.	.....	69.3 ,,
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	.....	E, E, E, WNW, WNW.
Movement of Wind	.....	175 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time		Depth on Still.	
	Jan	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thu.	1	m	6 2	26	0	1	1	0a	18	6
Fri.	2	m	7 41a	26	1	2	m 1	36	18	9
Sat.	3	m	8 54a	27	4	3	m 2	0a	21	3
Sun.	4	m	1 57	28	2	3	m 8	11	17	2
Mon.	5	m	2 8a	25	7	4	m 7	46a	20	11
Tues.	6	m	2 31	27	6	5	m 8	51	16	2
Wed	7	m	2 55a	25	2	6	m 8	26a	18	6
		m	10 26	27	7		m 4	40	14	1
		m	11 26a	30	6		m 4	54a	17	9
		m	11 18	28	0		m 5	28	14	1
		m	0 8	30	10	7	m 5	20a	17	2
			0 8a	28	2		6	4a	14	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 1 (Thursday)	Sunrise	7h 12m.	Sunset. 6h.12m.
,, 2 (Friday)	,,	7h. 12m.	,, 6h.13m.
,, 3 (Saturday)	,,	7h. 13m.	,, 6h.15m.
,, 4 (Sunday)	,,	7h. 13m.	,, 6h.16m.
,, 5 (Monday)	,,	7h. 13m.	,, 6h.15m.
,, 6 (Tuesday)	,,	7h. 13m.	,, 6h.15m.
,, 7 (Wednesday)	,,	7h.14m.	,, 6h.16m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon ..	7d.	3h.	33-5m. p.m
Last Quarter..	14d.	11h.	33-4m. a m
New Moon ..	22d.	4h.	25-2m. p.m
First Quarter..	30d.	10h	55 0m. a.m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 1st January, 1920, was 29.174 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .123 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it correcting given.

BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

The Profit of the Bank of India Limited, for the year ended 31st December 1919, including the sum of Rs. 42,692-11-11 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 11,61,471-6-0.

Provision for Income Tax and Super Tax for the current year will absorb Rs. 89,981 and the payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, made on the 30th June 1919, absorbed a further sum of Rs. 3,00,000.

The balance now available for distribution is Rs. 7,71,490-6-0.

The Directors propose. To pay a final dividend, for the half year ended 31st Dec. 1919, at the rate of Twelve per cent per annum, on the paid up Capital of Rs. 50 lacs, and to give a Bonus to Shareholders of one rupee per share, equal to a further 2 per cent per annum, making 14 per cent for the year, these payments will be free from Incom Tax and will absorb Rs. 4 lacs; to place Rs. 1 lac to the Reserve Fund; to write down the value of the Bank's holding in the British War Loan owing to the rise in Sterling Exchange, by Rs. 1 lac; and to carry forward to the next account the balance Rs. 1,71,490-6-0, subject to a donation to the Bank's Provident Fund and the payment of a Bonus to the Staff of the Bank.

During the past year the Capital of the Bank has been raised to Rs. 2 crores by the creation of 1,00,000 New Shares of Rs. 100 each, which were offered to Shareholders at a premium of Rs. 50 per share. These shares have been fully taken up, and at date, the calls made in respect thereto Rs. 50 per share towards Capital and Rs. 50 per share towards Reserve Fund have resulted in the raising of the Bank's paid up Capital to over 99 lacs and the Reserve Fund to over 64 lacs.

The New Capital will rank for dividend from the 1st January 1920.

The audited Balance Sheet, which will be published shortly will disclose a strong and satisfactory financial position, the cash in hand and with Bankers amounting to Rs. 181 lacs and the Bank's Investments Treasury Bills and other Government Securities to Rs. 145 lacs.

OPERATIONS ON N.-W. FRONTIER.

MOLLAH FAZLDIN RETIRES INTO INTERIOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 31.

Our forces entered Kotkai on 29th instant without opposition. Mollah Fazldin, having retired into the interior. He is believed to be still obdurate. Sniping at our camp in the night of the 29th was only slight.

A few irreconcilables among the Wana Wazirs, who have not yet been offered terms, will be dealt with as soon as the Mahsuds have complied with our terms which they have accepted.

LOHANA CONFERENCE AT CUTCH-MANDVI.

CUTCH MANDVI, Dec. 29.

The Lohana Conference met to-day noon with under great enthusiasm. More than four thousand delegates present. Local Bhatias, Jains, Boras and Prominent officers attended in large numbers. Mr. Shivdas Champsey, secretary, welcomed the delegates. He was followed by Mr. Jethabhai Bhulchand, chairman of the Reception Committee who delivered a welcome speech. Mr. Soorji Vallabhdas then proposed, seconded by Mr. Kotak, Dewansaheb, of Rajkot and by Mr. Chotnani vakil of Bhuj, Mr. Damodardas Bhagwandas of Bombay for the Presidential chair, and he was unaminously elected amidst cheers. The president then delivered his speech. After the appointments of the subjects Committee the Proceedings for the day terminated.

L. B. Holliday & Co.

Huddersfield, ENGLAND

Basic Colours

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R. Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indeine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc.. G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Methylene Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene BlueBB Conc., B Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Sulphide Colours

Thionene Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B, 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabellina

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder.
Brilliant Carome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Paste
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste, HN Paste, GN Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yelow G
Acoid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diaxamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown P
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Samples and Quotations app

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Telephone No. 4052 & 3658.

MADRAS MUSLIMS ON RO CLEMENCY.

MESSAGE TO THE VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec.

The Madras Muslim League has sent following telegram to H. E. the Viceroy

"Madras Mussalmans offer humble tha for Your Excellency's liberal exercise of Royal Clemency and express loyal devotio His Gracious Majesty and earnestly I that other patriots and leaders may have same treatment as accorded to t'e brothers.

The League has also telegraphed to Muslim League Amritsar:—

Madras Mussalmans offer a hearty welc and greet as true sons of Islam and pray to accept an invitation to visit Madras All-India Muslim League and the Khil Conference. The absence of the Madra legates from Amritsar is unavoidable. pray for a successful deliberation and gest that Mahomed Ali shall preside o day to be fixed for religious thank offerin over India at a special session to be he further consideration of the Reforms the Khilafat questions so as to enab the inernees and absentees to join.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Ahmed T Maricar has telegraphed to the Secret State:—

Muslims of Southern India rejoice Majesty's proclamation, passing of Bill and amnesty to political prisone He has also telegraphed to the Vic Mahomedans of Southern India rejoice news of release of the Ali brothers.

EZRA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVIC

CALCUTTA, De

The final of the Ezra Polo Tournar place this afternoon when Calcutta A Cavalry School. The result came prise as it was expected that the School would win without being g tended. Major Robretson for Calcu ed a great game.

Calcutta B defeated the Norther Mounted Rifles by 6 goals to 4 an Calcutta A in the final of the Cup.

BABY SELMAN.

rom birth on Virol

Kamptee, Central Provinces,
India,
25th February, 1916.

pleasure in sending you a photo- my children, both of whom m birth on "VIROL." My y big and bonny and everyone o you give them?" so that we mmending Virol, and several of g it with excellent results.

whatever use you like of the we have sent you, and believe and staunch supporters.—Yours

(Signed) B. B. SELMAN.

rvous exhaustion, and sleeplessness, take ee times a day. (A teaspoonful in half-a-pint of warm milk.)

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E JUICE
elicious,
holesome,
efreshing.

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tes in Dominica, West
Indies.

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AN'S
a Tonic
Nerve Food.—Just try and

ola—possesses special merit,
ola—energy in every dose.
la—for young or old.
Postage as. 5.
card today
MAN.
ALCUTTA.
gent:
Thakkar,
Building, BOMBAY,

A MUSSULMAN REPUBLIC.

AZERBAIDJAN FRONTIER PROBLEMS.

Mr. Scotland Liddell, who represented the British press in Mesopotamia and afterwards in the Bauk region towards the end of the war, in a message from Bauk, dated October 14, says:

I have had a long interview with Mr. Djaforov, the Foreign Minister of the Azerbaidjan Republic. Mahomed josev Djaforov Mis a young man of about 33, although he impresses one as being very much older than that. A native of Baku, he is a jurist who was educated at Moscow University. He was member of the Russian Duma, representing part of the Caucasus, and during the Kereneky regime he was a member of the Caucasian Soviet.

Mr. Djafarov said, "As regards the foreign policy of Azerbaidjan, I may say very briefly that we have simply aspired to a friendly and peaceful soultion of all contestable questions with adjoining nations. There is a characteristic contrast in the proceedings of the Azerbaidjan Government on the one hand, and the Armenian Government on the other, in regard to frontier territories. Enemy agents have for a long time been inciting the people of Karabagh to rise and fight against the Azerbaidjan authorities. In spite of these intrigues of the enemies of Azerbaidjan, however, the Government has succeeded in arriving at a peaceful agreement with the Armenian population of Karabagh, which forms the minority of the population of this region and which occupies only the meuntainous part of the province.

"The result of the occupation of Mussulman lands by Armenian troops and the Armenian Administration's neglect of the most important needs of the Mussulmans has soon appeared. At the present time the Armenians have been obliged to leave Nakhitchevan, the greater part of Sharur-Daralagez and part of the district of Erivan. As we desire, if possible, to solve without any acute conflict the question that is inciting the people, our Government has at the present time proposed to the Armenian Government to establish a provisional demarcation line between Azerbaidjan and Armenia, in the hope of finding means to satisfy the local Mussulman population in a way admissible for both nations. The Azerbaidjan Government is willing, regarding this, to accept the proposal of Colonel Haskell, the Allied High Commissioner in Trans-Caucasia, as to the settlement of a neutral zone in the aforementioned regions on certain conditions.

"Both Aberbaidjan and Georgia are keeping outside this great civil war which is taking place in Russia proper. We will on no account tolerate Bolsheviks here, but we are not in a position to take any active part in the Russia war. Like the new Republics of the north and west of the former Russian Empire—Finland, Lithuania, Lettland, Esthonia, and Poland, we will only fight when our enemies, threaten our independence.

"Meanwhile, Denikin's plans and intentions are such as to raise considerable apprehensions as to his assurances of his non-interference with the life of the Trans-Caucasian Republics. The handing over of the Caspian fleet to Denikin surprise us. It is really a threat against the capital of Azerbaidjan."

HON. SIR STUART FRASER ENTERTAINED.

TRIBUTE TO HIS STERLING QUALITIES.

(Associated Press Special Service).
SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 31.

The citizens of the administered areas were at home at the Deccan Club Secunderabad yesterday evening to bid farewell to the Hon. Sir Stuart and Lady Fraser on the eve of their departure for home. There was a large and distinguished gathering present. Mr. K. Judge in an eloquent speech touched upon the sterling qualities of Sir Stuart and Lady Fraser and on behalf of all present wished them goodbye and goodspeed. In the course of his speech he said: "Give us civilians of the type of Sir Stuart and the success of the Reforms is assured."

Sir Stuart, in reply, thanked Mr. Judge and all present for their good wishes. He said he was sorry to leave Secunderabad not only because it was a good place but also because it was inhabited by good people who were ever ready to co-operate with him and he hoped that they would give the same co-operation to his successor Mr. Russell. He was sure that Secunderabad would grow and flourish by the united efforts of its inhabitants.

BATHING FATALITIES AT COCHIN.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Dec. 30.

A Cochin correspondent telegraphs three Indian Christian students of the local Santa Cruz High School were drowned on 29th afternoon while bathing in the sea behind the European Club. They belonged to the Protestant community. Their bodies have not been recovered. One lad was pushed ashore by another boy, who was subsequently drowned.

FOSTER'S MAGIC EMBROCATION

For the cure of Rheumatism Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throat, Cold in the Chest, Sprains Contusions and all Aches.

Price Re. 1/- 2 oz. bottle

FOSTER & SONS,
CHEMISTS
BYCULLA—BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000. Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 98·14·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4,5512%.
" 6 " " Rs. 97·8·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·1282%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96·4·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·1948%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95 0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....day of.....1920.

ACHES.
IN THE CHEST
Pain in the chest is a result of congestion, which in turn has been caused by a cough or bronchitis.
RUB ON THE CHEST
Odman's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
for quick relief—mighty quick.
Rs. 1-4-0 by post free
Anglo-IndianDrug&Ch. Co.
155 Sk. Memon St. Market, BOMBAY

SAFETY RAZORS BLADES
RESHARPENED.
Gillette, Auto, Durham, Clemak etc. Blades resharpened, Re. 1-2-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Arbens and thick blades, As. 4 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillett's blade use TWINPLEX STROPPERS, latest "All-in-one" model in satin-lined Nickel case, Rs. 12 each. STROPPING HANDLES to hold any make of blades Rs. 1-8-0 each. All above Post Free. MATHEWS & Co., 66 Medows Street, (Opp. Tarapotewala Bombay).

ELECTRIC.
CYCLE & MOTOR CYCLE LAMPS.

These Lamps are the best procurable. They have a key switch. The key can be taken out and put in the pocket to prevent tampering with the Lamp. Cycle Lamp with one Dry Cell Rs. 20. Motor Cycle Lamp with two Dry Cells Rs. 30.
packing and V. P. charges extra.
One Dry Cell gives a total of about 50 hours of light. Two Dry Cells give 100 hours light.
EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
Post Box 459, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "EASLEKTRIK, BOMBAY".
Also at KARACHI, LAHORE & AMRITSAR.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?
The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."
Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.
V. C. Dastur & Co.
Treacher & Co

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is the exquisite work turned out by
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GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS
of 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.
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TELE. No. 949.
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A most beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1920 is sent on receipt of a two annas stamp but a calendar without picture is sent free on application only.
RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASH KAVIRAJ,
(E.) 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

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SPRATT'S Dog, Poultry and Cage Bird Remedies are known the world over for quick action and effectiveness.
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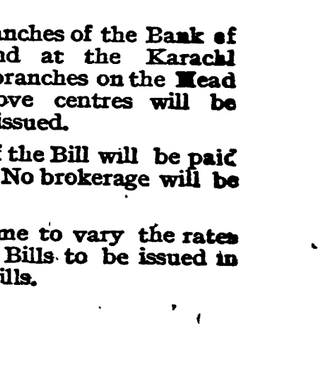

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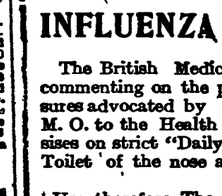
Balamrit
THE CHILDREN'S TONIC



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40 WOODEN TOYS

well polished and coloured

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High grade of Suiting piece, size 3½ yds × 54 in.

Complete for one Suit, Rs. 10 per piece

Pure Silk Chadar, lining borders Rs. 12 per pair.

Pure Satin Silk Saries with fancy lace a borders suitable for Ladies

Price Rs. 30 per Saree.

Order from

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WEALTH OF INDIA OR INDIA'S LEADING

Price Re. 1 per phial **SALT** Postage Extra.

is a remedy for various diseases and disorders arising from a disordered condition the digestive system. This popular Salt, taken regularly, keeps the body in a healtny condition and stimulates and builds up strength to resist feelings of weakness, depression and debility.

This household remedy is prepared in the form of powder and is absolutely free from habit-forming drugs, such as alcohol, opium, cocaine or any other poisonous substance

WE WANT YOU TO GIVE THIS LEADING SALT

a fair trial to convince yourself as to its effectiveness.

Full particulars and directions with each phial.

Order from—THE MANAGER, "Health of India" Office, Benares City.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the headache, are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep.

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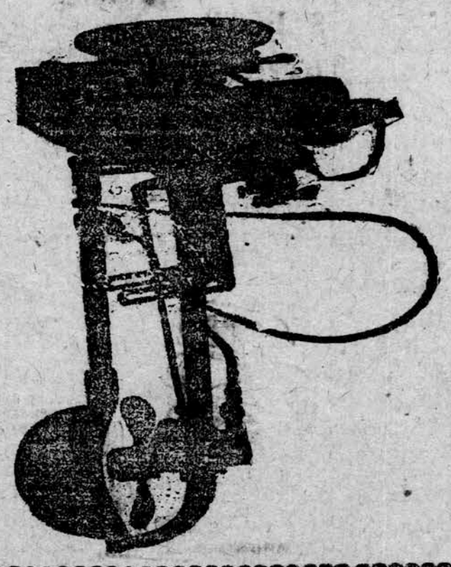

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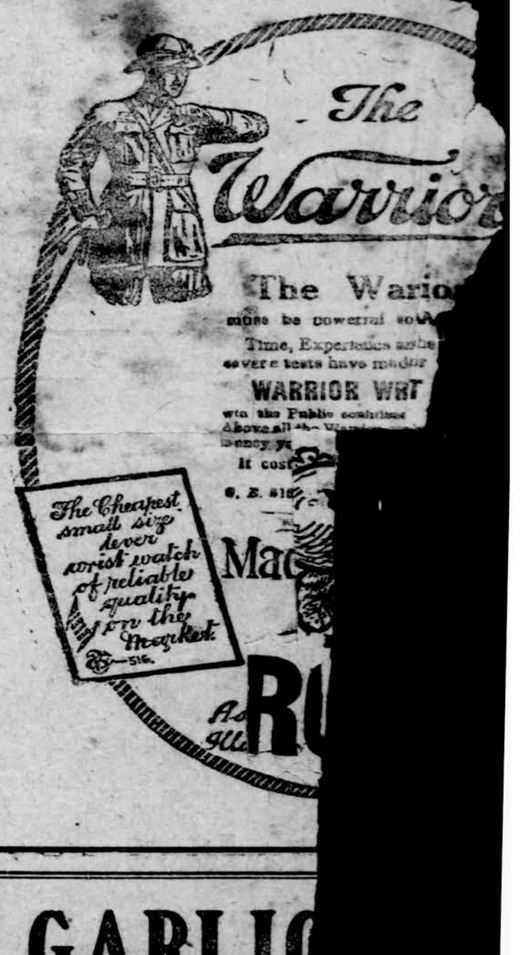

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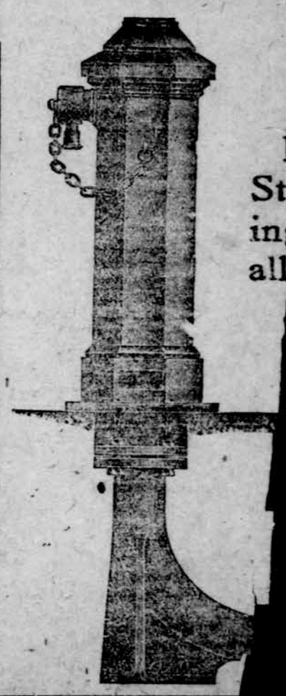

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